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TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

Chapter IX—Production and Marketing Administration (Marketing Agreements and Orders), Department of Agriculture

PART 904—MILK IN THE GREATER BOSTON MARKETING AREA

TERMINATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS

The current provisions of the Greater Boston milk marketing order (7 CFR Part 904) for payments to cooperative associations of producers have been found by the Supreme Court of the United States in Brannan v. Stark, decided on March 3, 1952, to be invalid in respect to the conditions of eligibility for such payments. Therefore, the provisions of §§ 904.71 to 904.74, inclusive, and § 904.51 (d) of the Greater Boston milk marketing order are hereby terminated, effective immediately, pursuant to the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 601 et seq.).

The aforesaid decision of the Supreme Court of the United States renders notice of proposed rule making and public procedure thereon impractical, unnecessary, and contrary to the public interest. It is necessary to make this termination effective immediately because of the actions under the terminated provisions which otherwise must be taken under the Greater Boston milk marketing order on March 12, 1952.

(Sec. 5, 49 Stat. 753, as amended; 7 U. S. C. and Sup., 608c)

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 7th day of March 1952.

[SEAL] CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2954; Filed, Mar. 12, 1952; 8:48 a. m.]

PART 965—MILK IN THE CINCINNATI, OHIO, MARKETING AREA

TERMINATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS

The current provisions of the Cincinnati, Ohio, milk marketing order (7 CFR Part 965) for payments to cooperative associations of producers appear, under the relevant circumstances, to have the same significant attributes of invalidity in respect to the conditions of eligibility for such payments as were found by the Supreme Court of the United States in Brannan v. Stark decided on March 3, 1952, to be present in the provisions of the Boston milk order for payments to cooperative associations of producers. Therefore, the provisions in §§ 965.76 and 965.64 (a) (3) of the Cincinnati milk marketing order are terminated effective immediately pursuant to the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 601 et seq.).

The aforesaid decision of the Supreme Court of the United States renders notice of proposed rule making and public procedure thereon impractical, unnecessary, and contrary to the public interest. It is necessary to make this termination effective immediately because of the actions under the terminated provisions which otherwise must be taken under the Cincinnati, Ohio, milk marketing order on or before March 20, 1952.

(Sec. 5, 49 Stat. 753, as amended; 7 U. S. C. and Sup., 608c)

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 7th day of March 1952.

[SEAL] CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2952; Filed, Mar. 12, 1952; 8:48 a. m.]

PART 971—MILK IN THE DAYTON-SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, MARKETING AREA

TERMINATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS

The current provisions of the Dayton-Springfield, Ohio, milk marketing order (7 CFR Part 971) for payments to cooperative associations of producers appear, under the relevant circumstances, to have the same significant attributes of invalidity in respect to the conditions of eligibility for such payments as were

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FEDERAL REGISTER

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CODIFICATION GUIDE—Con.

found by the Supreme Court of the United States in Brannan v. Stark decided on March 3, 1952, to be present in the provisions of the Boston milk order for payments to cooperative associations of producers. Therefore, the provisions in §§ 971.80 to 971.83, inclusive, and § 971.62 (c) of the Dayton-Springfield milk marketing order are terminated effective immediately pursuant to the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 601 et seq.).

The aforesaid decision of the Supreme Court of the United States renders notice of proposed rule making and public procedure thereon impractical, unnecessary, and contrary to the public interest. It is necessary to make this termination effective immediately because of the actions under the terminated provisions which otherwise must be taken under the Dayton-Springfield, Ohio, milk marketing order on or before March 12, 1952.

(Sec. 5, 49 Stat. 753, as amended; 7 U. S. C. and Sup., 608c)

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 7th day of March 1952.

[SEAL] CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2953; Filed, Mar. 12, 1952; 8:48 a. m.]

TITLE 26—INTERNAL REVENUE

Chapter I—Bureau of Internal Revenue, Department of the Treasury

Subchapter A—Income and Excess Profits Taxes

[T. D. 5890]

PART 29—INCOME TAX; TAXABLE YEARS BEGINNING AFTER DECEMBER 31, 1941

TIME EXTENDED FOR FILING INCOME AND EXCESS PROFITS TAX RETURNS OF MEMBERS OF A GROUP OF AFFILIATED CORPORATIONS FOR TAXABLE YEARS ENDING AFTER MARCH 31, 1951, AND BEFORE APRIL 1, 1952

Pursuant to the authority contained in section 53 (a) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code, the time for filing the return for a taxable year ending after March 31, 1951, and before April 1, 1952, by a corporation having the privilege of making a consolidated return for such taxable year under section 141 of the Code is hereby extended to and including July 15, 1952.

Inasmuch as this Treasury decision cannot effectuate its purpose unless it is promulgated prior to March 15, 1952, it is found that it is impracticable to issue this Treasury decision with notice of public procedure thereon under section 4 (a) of the Administrative Procedure Act, approved June 11, 1946, or subject to the effective date limitation of section 4 (c) of that act.

(53 Stat. 32, 467; 26 U. S. C. 62, 3791. Interprets or applies 53 Stat. 28; 26 U. S. C. 53)

JOHN B. DUNLAP,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Approved:

THOMAS J. LYNCH,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

[F. R. Doc. 52-3025; Filed, Mar. 12, 1952; 10:35 a. m.]

TITLE 14—CIVIL AVIATION

Chapter I—Civil Aeronautics Board

Subchapter A—Civil Air Regulations

[Supp. 13]

PART 3—AIRPLANE AIRWORTHINESS; NORMAL, UTILITY, AND ACROBATIC CATEGORIES

SIMPLIFIED FLUTTER PREVENTION CRITERIA FOR PERSONAL TYPE AIRCRAFT

The following policies are hereby adopted:

§ 3.311-1 *Simplified flutter prevention criteria (CAA policies which apply to § 3.311 (a) and (b)).* Compliance with the rigidity and mass balance criteria presented on pages 4 through 12 of CAA Airframe and Equipment Engineering Report No. 45, as corrected February 1952, "Simplified Flutter Prevention Criteria for Personal Type Aircraft",[1] is considered to be an acceptable means of meeting the flutter prevention requirements of § 3.311 (a) and (b) with the following limitations:

(a) The wing and aileron flutter prevention criteria as represented by the wing torsional stiffness and aileron balance criteria are limited to aircraft which do not have large mass concentrations located along their wing span. For example, these criteria are not applicable for wings carrying engines, floats, fuel in outer-panels, etc.

(b) The elevator and rudder balance criteria are limited in application to tail surface configurations which include a fixed fin surface and a fixed stabilizer surface.

(Sec. 205, 52 Stat. 984, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 425. Interprets or applies sec. 603, 52 Stat. 1009, 49 U. S. C. 553)

These policies shall become effective upon publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

[SEAL] F. B. LEE,
Acting Administrator of Civil Aeronautics.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2948; Filed, Mar. 12, 1952; 8:47 a. m.]

[1] Airframe and Equipment Engineering Report No. 45 has been distributed under Aviation Safety Release No. 330, dated December 2, 1949. Copies of the report are available from the Civil Aeronautics Administration

Chapter II—Civil Aeronautics Administration, Department of Commerce

[Amdt. 17]

PART 608—DANGER AREAS

ALTERATION

The danger area alteration appearing hereinafter has been coordinated with the civil operators involved, the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force, through the Air Coordinating Committee, Airspace Subcommittee, and is adopted to become effective when indicated in order to promote safety of the flying public. Since a military function of the United States is involved, compliance with the notice, procedures, and effective date provisions of section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act is not required.

Part 608 is amended as follows:

In § 608.33, a Lake City, Missouri, area is added to read:

Name and location (chart)	Description by geographical coordinates	Designated altitudes	Time of designation	Using agency
LAKE CITY (Kansas City Chart).	A circular area having a radius of 2 miles, centered at lat. 39°06'00" N, long. 94°13'40" W.	Surface to 3,000 feet.	Continuous.	Lake City Arsenal, Independence, Mo.

(Sec. 205, 52 Stat. 984, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 425. Interprets or applies sec. 601, 52 Stat. 1007, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 551)

This amendment shall become effective on March 12, 1952.

F. B. LEE,
Acting Administrator of Civil Aeronautics.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2957; Filed, Mar. 12, 1952; 8:49 a. m.]

[Amdt. 15]

PART 609—STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURES

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

Sections 609.5, 609.8, 609.10 and 609.12 are hereby revised to read:

§ 609.5 *Radio range procedures determination*—(a) *General.* The policies set forth in this section will be used by the Civil Aeronautics Administration in formulating and approving all radio range procedures including those prescribed in §§ 609.6 and 609.7.

(1) *Deviations.* The criteria outlined in this section will normally be adhered to in formulating and approving all radio range procedures; however, if any deviation is necessary, a note will be included on the procedure stating that a deviation has been authorized.

(2) *Number of procedures established.* (i) More than one radio range procedure may be established for a particular airport when a different direction of approach is involved. An instrument approach procedure may be established when a fan marker, compass locator or intersection is situated within seven miles of the airport and located on (*a*) a continuation of the course which passes over or is adjacent to the airport, or (*b*) a range course other than the one serving for the approach from over the range station. To be usable for a final approach fix, an intersection may consist of a radio bearing or a range course. The station forming the fix, however, must be located within 25 miles of the intersection and the angle of intersection must be at least 45 degrees. The additional procedures will be established in the same manner as a procedure from over the radio range station and will be complete in all details including procedure turn, direction and approach altitudes.

(ii) When additional procedures are established they will be numbered in accordance with the number of radio range procedures approved for the airport.

Example. Stapleton Airport, Denver, Colorado, has two radio range procedures. Procedure No. 1 uses the north course of the Denver range for final approach, and Procedure No. 2 uses the south course of the Denver Range and the Aurora FM for final.

(b) *Initial approach procedure.* (1) The initial approach to the radio range station will normally be made from a primary fix (radio range, fan marker, reliable intersection—including bearings or "H" type radio beacon) located on a course and more than 25 miles from the radio range station to be used for the approach. Fixes located less than 25 miles from the range station will be shown as secondary fixes.

(2) Initial approaches to the radio range station will be shown only along the range course associated with the facility.

Example. Madison, Wisconsin, range has no course along any airway although the west course of the Milwaukee range lies along the center-line of an airway and across Madison range station. The initial approaches will not be shown along the airway from Milwaukee but only along courses of the Madison range.

(3) *Altitudes:* (i) Initial approach altitudes are the minimum en route cruising altitudes authorized between the last radio fix and the range station. These altitudes are based on the same criteria as used in determining minimum en route altitudes, providing at least 1,000 feet clearance above all obstructions within five miles on each side of the course except in those areas designated as mountainous areas. Normally, initial approach altitudes in mountainous areas will provide a clearance of at least 2,000 feet above obstructions within five miles on each side of the course.

(ii) Initial approach altitudes from primary fixes will be specified on the procedure for the direction involved by the term "minimum en route altitude" and will correspond to the authorized minimum en route altitude along the designated courses. The term "minimum en route altitude" will also be used to specify the initial approach altitude where no primary fix exists along the course.

(iii) Initial approach altitudes from secondary fixes will be specified on the procedure where such fixes provide for lower altitudes than from primary fixes on the same course. Reductions from established minimum en route altitudes will be made even in mountainous country provided that a minimum obstruction clearance of 1,000 feet in an area five miles on each side of the course is provided from the secondary fix to the radio range station. All altitudes specified will be computed to the nearest 100 feet (i. e., 1,150 feet will be indicated as 1,100 feet; 1,151 feet will be indicated as 1,200 feet, etc.).

(iv) The initial approach altitudes will be specified in all cases on all courses in areas outside the continental limits of the United States or its territories.

(c) *Shuttle.* Where necessary, a shuttle between two fixes or within a specified distance of the range station will be prescribed to allow for descent to a lower altitude after initial approach and prior to commencement of the final approach. Vertical and lateral clearance will be provided as in the case of initial approach.

(d) *Procedure turn.* Procedure turns will be established and specified in radio range procedures for use in a return to the final approach course (inbound). Normally, a procedure turn involves an initial left turn through the range course, followed by a turn to the right for a return to the final approach course. Direction of the turn will be specified as north, south, east, or west side of final approach course. This type of turn will be standard whenever terrain, obstructions, and traffic will permit. The degree of turn and the point at which the turn will be made is left to the discretion of the pilot, but the maneuver will be completed within the maneuvering area at or above the altitude established to provide the required obstruction clearance.

(1) *Altitudes.* A minimum altitude will be established for a procedure turn within a distance of ten miles from the radio range station and will normally provide obstruction clearance of 1,000 feet for ten miles from the center-line of the range course on the maneuvering side and for five miles on the opposite side. Altitudes based on this criteria will be established also for procedure turns at distances of 15, 20, and 25 miles from the range station and will be included in the procedure as an advisory item in the event it is necessary or advisable to go beyond the normal ten-mile limit. Where procedure turns at distances of 15, 20, and 25 miles are not desired the term "Not Authorized" (NA) will be used.

(2) *Deviations.* Deviations from the standard procedure turn will be made in the following order: When a turn cannot be made on the left side of the course due to unusually high obstructions, such as the mountain ranges on the west side of the Denver, Colorado radio range, the turn will be made on the right side of the course and an explanatory note will be included in the procedure as, "all turns will be made on the east side of the north course, high terrain west side of north course."

(e) *Final approach.* The term "final approach" as used in radio range proce-

dures is defined as beginning at the point where the procedure turn is completed, the aircraft headed back toward the range station, and ending at the point where missed approach commences. There will be only one final approach in any one procedure.

(1) *Altitudes.* The altitude over the radio range station on final approach will be based on an assumption that the procedure turn will be made within ten miles from the radio range station. The established altitude will be at least 500 feet above all obstructions between the point where the procedure turn is completed and the range station, and normally will provide this clearance for an area of five miles on each side of the center-line of the radio range course. The final approach, if commenced more than ten miles from the range station, will provide for at least 1,000 feet clearance above obstructions and will be reduced to 500 feet only when within ten miles. These altitudes will be shown to the nearest 20-foot interval (i. e., 510 feet will be indicated as 500 feet, 511 feet will be indicated as 520 feet, etc.).

(i) *Range station to airport.* (*a*) For that part of the final approach which lies between the range station and the nearest usable portion of the airport, a minimum clearance of at least 300 feet above obstructions will be provided for an approach area two miles on each side of the center-line when the range station is located at or within seven miles of the airport.

(*b*) Where the terrain features are ideal and flight from the range station to the airport would not be over thickly populated areas nor hazardous obstructions, an instrument approach procedure may be established and approved for an airport located at a distance in excess of seven miles. When there is need for establishing an instrument approach procedure to an airport located in excess of seven miles, consideration will be given to the following policy:

(*1*) *Over seven to ten miles.* When located from seven to ten miles, obstruction clearance of 400 feet will be provided for an area two miles on each side of the centerline of the proposed course.

(*2*) *Over ten to twelve miles.* When located from ten to twelve miles, obstruction clearance of 500 feet will be provided for an area two miles on each side of the centerline of the proposed course.

(*3*) *Over twelve miles.* When located more than twelve miles, operations will be conducted in accordance with visual flight rules from the radio range station.

(2) *Final approach from a fan marker or other radio aid.* For each procedure there may be one direction from which the initial approach may become the final approach with the resulting elimination of a procedure turn. This may be accomplished only if such an approach is from a fan marker or other radio aid so situated on a final radio course and close enough to the range station that it may be reasonably considered as assisting the final approach in its true sense. The distance of this fan marker or other radio aid from the range station will not normally exceed ten miles. The final approach altitude will provide at least 1,000 feet clearance up to the fan marker or other radio aid, and at least 500 feet of clearance from that point to the radio range station. This clearance will normally be provided for an area of five miles on either side of the centerline of the range course.

(3) *Magnetic course from range station to airport.* When plotting the magnetic course from the range station to the airport, two conditions will be considered. Where the bearing from the range station to the end of the runway to be used does not diverge more than 30° from the direction of that runway, and a reasonable rate of descent is possible, the magnetic course shown will correspond with the bearing from the range station to the approach end of the runway, and a straight-in approach may be authorized. Where this condition is not possible, the magnetic course from the range station toward the approximate center of the airport landing area will be shown. This bearing shall be that which bisects the angle formed by two straight lines extending from the range station to the outer ends of the airport runways.

(4) *Distance from range station to airport.* The distance from the range station to the airport is normally measured on a straight line along the magnetic course from the range station to the approach end of the runway. If, however, a straight-in approach cannot be authorized by application of subparagraph (3) of this paragraph, the distance will be measured along the magnetic course from the range station to the first point of intersection of the course with any runway on the airport. At airports where no runways exist, the distance will be measured along the magnetic course from the range station to the point of intersection with the nearest boundary of the landing area.

(f) *Missed approach procedure.* A missed approach procedure will be formulated and approved for use when necessary. The recovery will be made normally on a course which most nearly approximates a continuation of the final approach course after due consideration of obstructions, terrain, and other factors influencing the safety of the operation. A missed approach will be initiated (i) at the point where the aircraft has descended to authorized landing minimums if visual contact is not established, or (ii) if the landing has not been accomplished, or (iii) when directed by Air Traffic Control. Time limitations will not be used due to the variations in the approach speed of different types of aircraft.

(1) *Altitudes.* The altitude to which the flight will proceed in execution of a missed approach will not be less than that established for en route flight, and will normally be specified to within 25 miles of the range station.

(2) *Alternate missed approach procedures.* Consideration will be given to the establishment of an alternate missed approach procedure only when such a procedure will facilitate the handling of air traffic. When an alternate missed approach procedure is formulated, it will be approved by the local Aviation Safety Office, Civil Aeronautics Administration, and made known to the appropriate air traffic control personnel. An alternate missed approach procedure will be indicated under the missed approach item of the instrument approach procedure by the phrase "or as directed by air traffic control."

§ 609.8 *Automatic direction finding procedures determination.*—(a) *General.* The policies set forth in this section will be used by the Civil Aeronautics Administration in formulating and approving all automatic direction finding procedures including those prescribed in § 609.9.

(1) *Deviations.* The criteria outlined in this section will normally be adhered to in formulating and approving all ADF procedures; however, if any deviation is necessary, a note will be included on the procedure stating that a deviation has been authorized.

(2) *Number of procedures established.* (i) More than one ADF procedure may be established for a particular airport depending upon the number of facilities available for ADF approaches and the directions of approach involved. The additional procedures will be established in the same manner as the first procedure and will be complete in all details including procedure turn, direction and approach altitudes.

(ii) When additional procedures are established, they will be numbered in accordance with the number of ADF procedures approved for the airport.

Example. Chicago Midway Airport has two ADF procedures. Procedure No. 1 uses a compass locator on the back course of the ILS localizer; frequency 248 kc, identification IH, and Procedure No. 2 uses the compass locator at the ILS outer marker, frequency 219 kc, identification CH.

(b) *Initial approach procedure.* (1) The initial approach to the radio facility will normally be made from a primary fix (radio range, fan marker, reliable intersection—including bearings or "H" type radio beacon) located on a course and more than 25 miles from the radio facility to be used for the approach. Fixes located less than 25 miles from the radio facility will be shown as secondary fixes.

(2) Magnetic courses used in ADF procedures will always be computed using the isogonic line nearest the radio facility for which the procedure is being formulated.

(3) Altitudes: (i) Initial approach altitudes are the minimum en route cruising altitudes authorized between the last radio fix and the radio facility. These altitudes are based on the same criteria as used in determining minimum en route altitudes, providing at least 1,000 feet clearance above all obstructions within five miles on each side of the course except in those areas designated as mountainous areas. Normally, initial approach altitudes in mountainous areas will provide a clearance of at least 2,000 feet above obstructions within five miles on each side of the course.

(ii) Initial approach altitudes from primary fixes will be specified on the procedure for the direction involved by the term "minimum en route altitude" and will correspond to the authorized minimum en route altitude along the

designated courses. The term "minimum en route altitude" will also be used to specify the initial approach altitude where no primary fix exists along the course.

(iii) Initial approach altitudes from secondary fixes will be specified on the procedure where such fixes provide for lower altitudes than from primary fixes on the same course. Reductions from established minimum en route altitudes will be made even in mountainous country: *Provided*, That a minimum obstruction clearance of 1,000 feet in an area five miles on each side of the course is provided from the secondary fix to the radio facility. All altitudes specified will be computed to the nearest 100 feet (i. e., 1,150 feet will be indicated as 1,100 feet; 1,151 feet will be indicated as 1,200 feet, etc.).

(iv) The initial approach altitudes will be specified in all cases on all courses in areas outside the continental limits of the United States or its territories.

(c) *Shuttle.* Where necessary, a shuttle between two fixes or within a specified distance of the radio facility will be prescribed to allow for descent to a lower altitude after initial approach, and prior to commencement of the final approach. Vertical and lateral clearance will be provided as in the case of initial approach.

(d) *Procedure turn.* Procedure turns will be established and specified in ADF procedures for use in a return to the final approach course (inbound). Normally, a procedure turn involves an initial left turn through the outbound course, followed by a turn to the right for a return to the final approach course. Direction of the turn will be specified as north, south, east, or west side of final approach course. This type of turn will be standard whenever terrain, obstruction, and traffic will permit. The degree of turn and the point at which the turn will be made is left to the discretion of the pilot, but the maneuver will be completed within the maneuvering area at or above the altitude established to provide the required obstruction clearance.

(1) *Altitudes.* A minimum altitude will be established for a procedure turn within a distance of ten miles from the radio facility and will normally provide terrain and obstruction clearance of 1,000 feet for ten miles from the centerline of the course on the maneuvering side and for five miles on the opposite side. Altitudes based on this criteria will also be established for procedure turns at distances of 15, 20, and 25 miles from the radio facility and will be included in the procedure as an advisory item in the event it is necessary or advisable to go beyond the normal ten-mile limit. Where procedure turns at distances of 15, 20, and 25 miles are not desired the term "Not Authorized" (NA) will be used.

(2) *Deviations.* Deviations from the standard procedure turn will be made in the following order: When a turn cannot be made on the left side of the track due to unusually high obstructions the procedure turn will be made on the right side of the track and an explanatory note will be included in the procedure.

(e) *Final approach.* The term "final approach" as used in ADF procedures is defined as beginning at the point where the procedure turn is completed, the aircraft headed back toward the radio facility, and ending at the point where missed approach commences. It is normally the course having a bearing which most nearly approximates the magnetic course from the radio facility to the airport. Specific courses, both outbound and inbound in degrees magnetic will be indicated in the instrument approach procedure to avoid any confusion. There will be only one final approach in any one procedure.

(1) *Altitudes.* The altitude over the radio facility on final approach will be based on an assumption that the procedure turn will be made within ten miles from the facility. The established altitude will be at least 500 feet above all obstructions between the point where the procedure turn is completed and the radio facility, and normally will provide this clearance for an area of five miles on each side of the centerline of the course. The final approach, if commenced more than ten miles from the radio facility, will provide for at least 1,000 feet clearance above obstructions and will be reduced to 500 feet only when within ten miles. These altitudes will be shown to the nearest 20-foot interval (i. e., 510 feet will be indicated as 500 feet, 511 feet will be indicated as 520 feet, etc.).

(i) *Radio facility to airport.* (a) For that part of the final approach which lies between the radio facility and the nearest usable portion of the airport, a minimum clearance of at least 300 feet above obstructions will be provided for an approach area two miles on each side of the centerline when the radio facility is located at/or within seven miles of the airport.

(b) Where the terrain features are ideal and flight from the radio facility to the airport would not be over thickly populated areas nor hazardous obstructions, an instrument approach procedure may be established and approved for an airport located at a distance in excess of seven miles. When there is need for establishing an instrument approach procedure to an airport located in excess of seven miles, consideration will be given to the following policy:

(*1*) *Over seven to ten miles.* When located from seven to ten miles, obstruction clearance of 400 feet will be provided for an area two miles on each side of the centerline of the proposed course.

(2) *Over ten to twelve miles.* When located from ten to twelve miles, obstruction clearance of 500 feet will be provided for an area two miles on each side of the centerline of the proposed course.

(3) *Over twelve miles.* When located more than twelve miles, operations will be conducted in accordance with visual flight rules from the radio facility.

(2) *Final approach from a fan marker or other radio aid.* For each procedure there may be one direction from which the initial approach may become the final approach with the resulting elimination of a procedure turn. This may be accomplished only if such an approach is from a fan marker or other radio aid so situated on a final approach course and close enough to the radio facility that it may be reasonably considered as assisting the final approach in its true sense. The distance of this fan marker or other radio aid from the radio facility will not normally exceed ten miles. The final approach altitude will provide at least 1,000 feet clearance up to the fan marker or other radio aid, and at least 500 feet clearance from that point to the radio facility. This clearance will normally be provided for an area of five miles on either side of the centerline of the final approach course.

(3) *Magnetic course from radio facility to airport.* When plotting the magnetic course from the radio facility to the airport, two conditions will be considered. Where the bearing from the radio facility to the end of the runway to be used does not diverge more than 30° from the direction of that runway, and a reasonable rate of descent is possible, the magnetic course shown will correspond with the bearing from the radio facility to the approach end of the runway, and a straight-in approach may be authorized. Where this condition is not possible, the magnetic course from the radio facility toward the approximate center of the airport landing area will be shown. This bearing shall be that which bisects the angle formed by two straight lines extending from the radio facility to the outer ends of the airport runways.

(4) *Distance from radio facility to airport.* The distance from the radio facility to the airport is normally measured on a straight line along the magnetic course from the radio facility to the approach end of the runway. If, however, a straight-in approach cannot be authorized by application of subparagraph (3) of this paragraph, the distance will be measured along the magnetic course from the radio facility to the first point of intersection of the course with any runway on the airport. At airports where no runways exist, the distance will be measured along the magnetic course from the radio facility to the point of intersection with the nearest boundary of the landing area.

(f) *Missed approach procedure.* A missed approach procedure will be formulated and approved for use when necessary. The recovery will be made normally on a course which most nearly approximates a continuation of the final approach course after due consideration of obstructions, terrain, and other factors influencing the safety of the operation. A missed approach will be initiated (i) at the point where the aircraft has descended to authorized landing minimums if visual contact is not established, or (ii) if the landing has not been accomplished, or (iii) when directed by Air Traffic Control. Time limitations will not be used due to the variations in the approach speed of different types of aircraft.

(1) *Altitudes.* The altitude to which the flight will proceed in execution of a missed approach will not be less than that established for en route flight, and will normally be specified to within 25 miles of the radio facility.

(2) *Alternate missed approach procedures.* Consideration will be given to the establishment of an alternate missed

approach procedure only when such a procedure will facilitate the handling of air traffic. When an alternate missed approach procedure is formulated, it will be approved by the local Aviation Safety Office, Civil Aeronautics Administration, and made known to the appropriate air traffic control personnel. An alternate missed approach procedure will be indicated under the missed approach item of the instrument approach procedure by the phrase "or as directed by air traffic control."

§ 609.10 *Instrument landing system procedures determination*—(a) *General.* The policies set forth in this section will be used by the Civil Aeronautics Administration in formulating and approving all instrument landing system (ILS) procedures, including those prescribed in § 609.11.

(1) *Deviations.* The criteria outlined in this section will normally be adhered to in formulating and approving all ILS procedures; however, if any deviation is necessary, a note will be included on the procedure stating that a deviation has been authorized.

(2) *Number of procedures established.* More than one ILS procedure may be established for a particular airport when a different direction of approach is involved. Where more than one procedure is established Procedure No. 1 will be that which is based on the utilization of the front course of the ILS, and Procedure No. 2 will be that which utilizes the back course of the ILS.

(b) *Initial approach procedure.* The initial approach to the ILS will normally be made on the associated primary navigation facility, radio range or radio beacon, or from an intersection thereof. Transition from the primary radio facility to the ILS localizer course will be made from the specified points (radio range, reliable intersections—including bearings, localizer courses, fan markers, or compass locators) on predetermined established courses between such fixes and the localizer course or the outer marker compass locator of the ILS. In some cases, however, it may be desirable to proceed first to the LF radio range station or VOR facility thence to the ILS localizer course to start the approach.

(1) *Altitudes.* The minimum altitude for transition to the ILS from specified fixes will not be less than the minimum published en route altitude. These published altitudes will be based solely on clearance above obstructions. Where there is no published en route altitude, the transition altitude will be established by providing at least 1,000 feet clearance above all obstructions for an area five miles on each side of the transition course. In those areas designated as mountainous areas, a clearance of at least 2,000 feet above obstructions will normally be provided. All altitudes will be computed to the nearest 100 feet (i. e. 1,150 feet will be indicated as 1,100 feet, 1,151 feet will be indicated as 1,200 feet, etc.).

(c) *Shuttle.* Where necessary, a shuttle will be prescribed within a specified distance of the outer marker or outer marker compass locator after initial approach and prior to commencement of the final approach. Vertical and lateral clearance will be provided as in the case of the initial approach.

(d) *Procedure turn.* Procedure turns will be established and specified in ILS procedures for use in a return to the final approach course (inbound). Normally, a procedure turn involves an initial left turn through the outbound localizer course within five miles of the outer marker, followed by a turn to the right for a return to the final approach course. Direction of the turn will be specified as north, south, east, or west side of the final approach course. This type of turn will be standard whenever terrain, obstructions, and traffic will permit. The degree of turn and the point at which the turn will be made is left to the discretion of the pilot, but the maneuver will be completed within the maneuvering area at or above the altitude established to provide the required obstruction clearance. A specified procedure turn need not be made when the final approach course can be established prior to commencing descent on the glide path to final approach minimums and, (i) the final approach course (inbound) can be intercepted at an angle of less than 90° and within five miles of the outer marker from an established radio fix on a course specified in the ILS procedure, or (ii) when final approach can be accomplished from an established holding pattern.

(1) *Altitudes.* (i) A minimum altitude will be established for a procedure turn within a distance of five miles from the outer marker and will not be less than the altitude of the glide path at the outer marker. The established altitude will normally provide obstruction clearance of at least 1,000 feet for five miles on each side of the center-line of the localizer course. Where necessary, an upward adjustment of the minimum altitude will be made to insure safe clearance of any prominent obstruction immediately beyond the specified area.

(ii) A procedure turn may be made between five and ten miles from the outer marker when necessary to effect proper interception with the glide path. In such instances, the minimum procedure turn altitude will pot be less than the altitude of the glide path at the outer marker and will provide clearance of at least 1,000 feet above the terrain and all obstructions in an area five miles on each side of the center-line of the localizer course. Altitudes of procedure turns authorized at distances greater than five miles from the outer marker will be included in the procedure as an advisory item. Where procedure turns at distances greater than five miles are not desirable, the term "not authorized" (NA) will be used.

(2) *Deviations.* Where strict adherence to the distances specified in the preceding subparagraphs would establish an undesirable instrument approach procedure, minor deviations may be permitted provided safety will not be adversely affected.

(e) *Final approach.* The term "final approach" as used in the ILS procedures is defined as that portion of the approach (inbound) on the localizer course after the glide path has been intercepted at or immediately beyond the outer marker and descent to authorized landing minimum altitude is started.

(1) *Altitudes.* The altitude on the final approach will provide for clearance of terrain and obstructions in the approach area as hereinafter specified in "Obstruction Clearance for Final Approach."

(f) *Obstruction clearance for final approach.* The approach zone to instrument runways, together with the minimum obstruction clearances required for glide path, is defined as:

(1) *Approach surface.* The approach surface is an inclined surface located directly above the approach area. The dimensions of the approach area are measured horizontally.

(i) *Length.* The approach area has a length of 50,000 feet beginning 200 feet from the approach end of each instrument runway and extending outward on the extended centerline of the runway.

(ii) *Slope.* The slope of the approach surface along the runway centerline extended is fifty to one (50 : 1) for the inner 10,000-foot section and forty to one (40 : 1) for the outer 40,000-foot section.

(iii) *Width.* The approach area is symmetrically located with respect to the extended runway centerline, and has a total width of 1,000 feet at a point 200 feet outward from the approach end of the runway. The approach area flares uniformly to a total width of 4,000 feet at the end of the 10,000-foot section, and to a total width of 16,000 feet at the end of the additional 40,000-foot section.

(2) *Horizontal surface.* The horizontal surface is a circular plane, 150 feet above the established airport elevation, having a radius of approximately 12,000 feet from the reference point at the center of the airport and connecting with the transitional surfaces or approach surfaces as hereinafter specified.

(3) *Transitional surfaces.* (i) The transitional surfaces are inclined planes with a slope of seven to one (7 : 1) extending upward on either side of, and at right angles to, the runway centerline or the runway centerline extended.

(ii) Transitional surfaces inward from the approach end of the runway extend upward to an intersection with the horizontal surface from lines which are level with, parallel to, and 500 feet from the runway centerline.

(iii) The transitional surfaces for 200 feet outward from the approach end of the runway extend upward to an intersection with the horizontal surface from lines which are level with the runway centerline at the approach end of the runway, and are parallel to and 500 feet from the runway centerline extended.

(iv) Transitional surfaces more than 200 feet outward from the approach end of the runway extended upward from the outer edges of the approach surface to an intersection with the horizontal surface where the approach surface is below the horizontal surface, and for a lateral distance of 5,000 feet where the approach surface is outward from the horizontal surface.

(4) *Minimum obstruction clearance.* For that part of the approach from the intersection of the glide path by the air-

craft, the minimum terrain and obstruction clearance is that obtained between a two and one-half degree path passing through a point 12 feet above and 500 feet inward from the approach end of the runway and the fifty to one (50 : 1) and forty to one (40 : 1) approach surface as previously defined.[1]

(5) *Criteria.* (i) The minimum clearance in feet is a function of the distance D outward from the glide path unit as follows:

(*a*) For D less than 10,950 feet, minimum clearance $0.02366D+20$ feet,

(*b*) For D between 10,950 feet and five miles, minimum clearance $0.01866D+75$ feet.

Example. If an obstruction is 10,250 feet from the glide path unit, formula (i) would apply, and the minimum clearance above the obstruction $= (10{,}250' \times 0.02366) + 20 = 243' + 20 = 263'$.

(ii) It should be noted that the criteria provides a minimum clearance of approximately 500 feet at the interception of the glide path with a gradually reduced clearance from that point inward. This clearance is a minimum requirement. However, a greater clearance may be necessary due to terrain features adjacent to the approach area of the instrument runway or peculiarities of the installation which are revealed by flight check.

(g) *Glide path setting.* (1) Where the minimum obstruction clearance can be obtained in the approach area and adjacent transition surfaces inward from the point of interception of the glide path, the glide path will be set to the normal optimum setting of two and one-half to two and three-fourths degrees. This will result in obtaining the desirable intersection of the glide path and middle marker at an elevation of about 200 feet above the runway.

(2) Where terrain and obstruction clearances more than that established by the criteria can be provided, the glide path may be set at a lesser angle. The minimum glide path angle will be two degrees.

(3) Where necessary to obtain the minimum obstruction clearance, the glide path may be raised to a maximum angle of three degrees. Angles greater than three degrees will not normally be used. Where the minimum obstruction clearance cannot be obtained with the maximum three degree glide angle and the length of the runway permits, consideration may be given to locating the glide path unit inward from the standard location a distance necessary to obtain the specified minimum clearance.

(h) *Adjustment of ceiling minimums for obstruction clearance.* When minimum obstruction clearance cannot be obtained with a maximum three degree glide path angle, and the length of the runway does not permit a compensating adjustment, consideration will be given to establishing ceiling minimums which will afford comparable safety. In this event, the ceiling minimums will be determined by application of the following formula to all obstructions projecting above the established slope line and located in the approach area within a distance of five miles outward from the end of the runway.

(1) *Formula.* (i) Extend a line horizontally outward from the top of each obstruction and parallel with the runway centerline to a point of intersection with the established slope line and from that point extend a line vertically to a point of intersection with the glide path. The point of intersection at the highest level of the glide path as established by the foregoing formula will determine the minimum ceiling that may be considered.

(ii) Where minimum obstruction clearances cannot be met in the transitional and horizontal surfaces immediately adjacent to the approach area and when deemed necessary, consideration will be given to an adjustment in the ceiling minimums commensurate with the degree of interference presented by the particular obstruction or obstructions.

(i) *Clearance on back course of ILS.* The minimum obstruction clearance required for pull-out on the end of the runway opposite the approach end will normally be that required for take-off of all types of aircraft or for the class and weight of particular aircraft being used.

(j) *Missed approach procedure.* A missed approach procedure will be formulated and approved for use when necessary. The recovery will be made normally on a course which most nearly approximates a continuation of the final approach course after due consideration of obstructions, terrain, and other factors influencing the safety of the operation. A missed approach will be initiated (i) at the point where the aircraft has descended to authorized landing minimums if visual contact is not established, or (ii) if the landing has not been accomplished, or (iii) when directed by Air Traffic Control. Time limitations will not be used due to the variations in the approach speed of different types of aircraft.

(1) *Altitudes.* The altitude to which the flight will proceed in execution of a missed approach will not be less than that established for en route flight, and will normally be specified to within 25 miles of the associated primary navigation facility.

(2) *Alternate missed approach procedure.* Consideration will be given to the establishment of an alternate missed approach procedure only when such a procedure will facilitate the handling of air traffic. When an alternate missed approach procedure is formulated, it will be approved by the local Aviation Safety Office, Civil Aeronautics Administration, and made known to the appropriate air traffic control personnel. An alternate missed approach procedure will be indicated under the missed approach item of the instrument approach procedure by the phrase "or as directed by air traffic control."

(k) *Utilization of back course of ILS.* Utilization of the back course of an ILS may be authorized if suitable fixes exist which will allow a pilot to establish his position and proceed on the localizer back course to the airport. Use of the back course will not be authorized, however, where there is likely to be interference with another ILS located in close proximity, or where the terrain or other features make use of the back course inadvisable from a safety standpoint.

(1) *With glide path.* If the instrument approach runway is equipped with a glide path serving the back course of the ILS localizer, a separate procedure may be formulated and approved. When such a procedure is established, consideration will be given to ceiling and visibility minimums in accordance with the minimum obstruction clearance for glide path settings.

(2) *Without glide path.* Where there is no glide path but a fan marker, compass locator, or other suitable fix is located on the localizer back course within seven miles of the airport, a straight-in approach may be formulated and approved using the minimums equivalent to straight-in range minimums.

§ 609.12 *Ground controlled approach procedures determination*—(a) *General.* The policies set forth in this section will be used by the Civil Aeronautics Administration in formulating and approving all ground controlled approach (GCA) procedures, including those prescribed in § 609.13. However, the safe completion of a ground controlled approach procedure involves a dual responsibility. This responsibility includes (1) the interpretation of the information received by the controller on the radar scope and the relaying of this information to the pilot of the aircraft, and (2) the acceptance and compliance by the pilot with the advice received from the controller.

(1) *Number of procedures established.* More than one GCA procedure may be established for a particular airport when a different direction of approach is involved. Where the approach is to be made to the designated instrument runway, PAR (Precision Approach Radar) procedure will be established and so designated. Where approaches to other than the designated instrument approach runway are feasible they will be established and termed ASR (Airport Surveillance Radar) type instrument approach procedures. Where PAR or ASR instrument approaches are established, it will be necessary to specify the particular runway which may be utilized, and the types of approaches authorized for those runways.

(b) *Initial approach procedure.* The initial approach to the GCA will normally be made on the associated primary navigation facility, radio range or radio beacon, or from an intersection thereof.

(1) *Altitudes.* All altitudes pertaining to initial approach to a GCA facility will not be less than the minimum initial approach altitude established for the associated radio facility. Where it is necessary to establish an initial approach altitude from directions other

[1] This is the condition when the glide path unit is located the minimum distance of 750 feet from the runway end. The lower end of the glide path is assumed to be 12 feet above the runway at a distance of 250 feet outward from the glide path unit, at which distance the aircraft would be in contact with the runway and the aircraft antenna exactly on course.

than those for which an altitude has been prescribed, consideration will be given to providing at least 1,000 feet clearance above all obstructions within five miles on each side of the initial approach course. Normally, in designated mountainous areas this clearance will be at least 2,000 feet for five miles on each side of the initial approach course. All altitudes will be computed to the nearest 100 feet (i. e., 1,150 feet will be indicated as 1,100 feet; 1,151 feet will be indicated as 1,200 feet, etc.).

(c) *Transition to GCA.* During the approach on the associated primary facility, the pilot will notify approach control of his intention to use the GCA system. The ground controller will normally take over when the aircraft is within approximately 25 miles of the airport. When necessary to insure positive identification, and on being so advised by the ground controller, the pilot will execute turns as directed by the ground controller.

(d) *Pattern.* (1) Patterns will be established and approved by the Civil Aeronautics Administration for the completion of a GCA procedure and the guidance of the ground controllers. A pattern will normally provide for a final turn and/or interception of the final approach course at a distance of not less than five miles from the approach end of the runway to be used and whenever possible, a pattern will be designed to accommodate both right- and left-hand turns into the final approach course. The ground controller will advise the pilot of the headings and altitudes to be flown and will also issue instructions to be followed in the event radio communications with the aircraft cannot be maintained.

(2) To provide the flexibility required for air traffic control purposes, the ground controller may deviate from the pattern courses as required to provide separation from other aircraft and to make allowances for wind conditions, speed of aircraft, direction from which aircraft are approaching, or other reasons which may require deviations therefrom, provided that the minimum obstruction clearances are strictly adhered to.

(3) *Altitudes.* (i) Except as provided below, all altitudes pertaining to the GCA pattern prior to interception of the final approach course will be at least 1,000 feet above all obstructions to flight within at least three miles on each side of the pattern track, and will provide at least 500 feet above all obstructions located within an additional two miles on each side of the pattern track. When an aircraft is observed to have definitely passed an altitude limiting feature or obstruction, the ground controller may descend the aircraft to a lower altitude, provided that the lower altitude affords the minimum obstruction clearance set forth above with respect to other obstructions farther along the course to be flown.

(ii) The interception of the final approach course will normally be made at a distance not less than five miles from the approach end of the runway to be utilized, and the minimum altitude will not be less than 1,000 feet above airport elevation and not less than 500 feet above all obstructions, provided the reduction in clearance is made within five miles of the point of interception. If, due to obstructions, it is necessary to intercept the final approach course at an altitude higher than 1,000 feet above airport elevation, sufficient distance must be available along the course line to allow descent to the ceiling minimums authorized.

(2) *Partial execution of pattern.* Where the foregoing obstruction clearance can be maintained and at the discretion of the ground controller, a GCA pattern may be executed in part only, provided the final approach course can normally be intercepted not less than five miles from the approach end of the runway.

(e) *Final approach.* The term "final approach" is defined as that portion of the approach procedure where the ground controller signifies that the aircraft in-bound has intercepted the final approach course, and descent to final approach altitude is commenced.

(1) *Altitudes.* The altitude on the final approach will provide for clearance of terrain and obstructions in the approach area as hereinafter specified in "Obstruction Clearance for Final Approach."

(f) *Obstruction clearance for final approach.* The approach zone to instrument runways, together with the minimum obstruction clearances required for glide path is defined as:

(1) *Approach surface.* The approach surface is an inclined surface located directly above the approach area. The dimensions of the approach area are measured horizontally.

(i) *Length.* The approach area has a length of 50,000 feet beginning 200 feet from the approach end of each instrument runway and extending outward on the extended centerline of the runway.

(ii) *Slope.* The slope of the approach surface along the runway centerline extended is fifty to one (50 : 1) for the inner 10,000-foot section and forty to one (40 : 1) for the outer 40,000-foot section.

(iii) *Width.* The approach area is symmetrically located with respect to the extended runway centerline, and has a total width of 1,000 feet at a point 200 feet outward from the approach end of the runway. The approach area flares uniformly to a total width of 4,000 feet at the end of the 10,000-foot section, and to a total width of 16,000 feet at the end of the additional 40,000-foot section.

(2) *Horizontal surface.* The horizontal surface is a circular plane, 150 feet above the established airport elevation, having a radius of approximately 12,000 feet from the reference point at the center of the airport and connecting with the transitional surfaces or approach surfaces as hereinafter specified.

(3) *Transitional surfaces.* (i) The transitional surfaces are inclined planes with a slope of seven to one (7 : 1) extending upward on either side of, and at right angles to, the runway centerline or the runway centerline extended.

(ii) Transitional surfaces inward from the approach end of the runway extend upward to an intersection with the horizontal surface from lines which are level with, parallel to, and 500 feet from the runway centerline.

(iii) The transitional surfaces for 200 feet outward from the approach end of the runway extend upward to an intersection with the horizontal surface from lines which are level with the runway centerline at the approach end of the runway, and are parallel to and 500 feet from the runway centerline extended.

(iv) Transitional surfaces more than 200 feet outward from the approach end of the runway extend upward from the outer edges of the approach surface to an intersection with the horizontal surface where the approach surface is below the horizontal surface, and for a lateral distance of 5,000 feet where the approach surface is outward from the horizontal surface.

(4) *Minimum obstruction clearance.* For that part of the approach from the interception of the ground controller's glide path by the aircraft, the minimum terrain and obstruction clearance is that obtained between a two and one-half degree glide path passing through a point 12 feet above and 500 feet inward from the approach end of the runway, and fifty to one (50 : 1) and forty to one (40 : 1) approach surface as previously defined.[3]

(5) *Criteria.* (i) The minimum clearance in feet is a function of the distance D outward from the point at which the glide path intercepts the runway at zero altitude as follows:

(*a*) For D less than 10,950 feet, minimum clearance $0.02366D + 20$ feet,

(*b*) For D between 10,950 feet and 5 miles, minimum clearance $0.01866D + 75$ feet.

Example. If an obstruction is 10,250 feet from the glide path intersection with the runway, formula (i) would apply, and the minimum clearance above the obstruction = $(10{,}250' \times 0.02366) + 20 = 243' + 20 = 263'$.

(ii) It should be noted that the criteria provides a minimum clearance of approximately 500 feet at five miles from the runway intersection point with a gradually reduced clearance from that point inward. This clearance is a minimum requirement. However, a greater clearance may be necessary due to terrain features adjacent to the approach area of the instrument runway or peculiarities of the installation which are revealed by flight check.

(g) *Glide path setting.* (1) Where the minimum obstruction clearance can be obtained in the approach area and adjacent transitional surfaces inward from the point of interception with the controller's glide path, the glide path will be set to the normal optimum setting of two and one-half to two and three-fourths degrees. This will result in obtaining the desirable intersection of the glide path at a point approximately 200 feet above and 4,250 feet outward from the runway intersection point.

(2) Where terrain and obstruction clearances more than that established

[3] This is the condition when the glide path extended inward and downward from the point 12 feet above and 500 feet inward from the approach end of the runway intersects the runway at zero altitude 750 feet inward from the approach end of the runway.

by the criteria can be provided, the glide path may be set at a lesser angle. The minimum glide path angle will be two degrees.

(3) When necessary to obtain the minimum obstruction clearance, the glide path may be raised to a maximum angle of three degrees. Angles greater than three degrees will not normally be used. Where the minimum obstruction clearance cannot be obtained with the maximum three degree glide path angle and the length of the runway permits, consideration may be given to locating the point at which the glide path intercepts the runway inward from the standard location at a distance necessary to obtain the specified minimum clearance.

(h) *Adjustment of ceiling minimums for obstruction clearance.* When minimum obstruction clearance cannot be obtained with a maximum three degree glide path angle, and the length of the runway does not permit a compensating adjustment, consideration will be given to establishing ceiling minimums which will afford comparable safety. In this event, the ceiling minimums will be determined by application of the following formula to all obstructions projecting above the established slope line and located in the approach area within a distance of five miles outward from the end of the runway.

(1) *Formula.* (i) Extend a line horizontally outward from the top of each obstruction and parallel with the runway center-line to a point of intersection with the established slope line, and from that point extend a line vertically to a point of intersection with the glide path. The point of intersection at the highest level of the glide path as established by the foregoing formula will determine the minimum ceiling that may be considered.

(ii) Where minimum obstruction clearance cannot be met in the transitional and horizontal surfaces immediately adjacent to the approach area and when deemed necessary, consideration will be given to an adjustment in the ceiling minimums commensurate with the degree of interference presented by the particular obstruction or obstructions.

(i) *Surveillance (ASR) approach.* A ground controlled approach utilizing the surveillance scope may be authorized when the position of the aircraft can be definitely determined and the flight path controlled by means of the surveillance scope under the following conditions:

(1) The ground electronics equipment is sufficiently accurate, and free from ground clutter, to assure positive aircraft identification and azimuth course guidance.

(2) Obstruction clearance between the end of the runway to be used and a point five miles out is provided which meets the criteria presently required for standard radio ranges (300 feet clearance above all obstructions two miles each side of the center-line of the runway extended.)

(3) Satisfactory patterns are provided which will insure that the aircraft on final approach will be at or above the altitudes specified in paragraph (d) of this section at a point five miles from the approach end of the runway to be used.

(4) Weather minimums are prescribed which are equal to or better than the regular (i. e., circling) minimums approved for that particular airport.

(j) *Missed approach procedure.* A missed approach procedure will be formulated and approved for use when necessary. The recovery will be made normally on a course which most nearly approximates a continuation of the final approach course after due consideration of obstructions, terrain, and other factors influencing the safety of the operation. A missed approach will be initiated at the point where the aircraft has descended to the altitude of the authorized ceiling minimums for the type of approach being made (PAR or ASR), if (i) visual contact is not established, (ii) a landing has not been accomplished, or (iii) unless previously directed by the ground controller. In the case of a precision approach (PAR), the ground controller will not permit the aircraft to deviate below the centerline of the glide path to a distance greater than that afforded by a line of one-half degree from the beginning of the glide path. Should the aircraft continue below this line, the ground controller will advise the pilot to initiate a missed approach procedure.

(1) *Altitudes.* The altitude to which the flight will proceed in execution of a missed approach will not be less than that established for en route flight, and will normally be specified to within 25 miles of the associated primary navigation facility.

(2) *Alternate missed approach procedure.* Consideration will be given to the establishment of an alternate missed approach procedure only when such a procedure will facilitate the handling of air traffic. When an alternate missed approach procedure is formulated, it will be approved by the local Aviation Safety Office, Civil Aeronautics Administration, and made known to the appropriate air traffic control personnel. An alternate missed approach procedure will be indicated under the missed approach item of the instrument approach procedure by the phrase "or as directed by air traffic control."

(k) *Operation personnel for GCA equipment.* Normally, ground controlled approach procedures will be established at those installations operated by Civil Aeronautics Administration personnel. Before establishing a ground controlled approach procedure at an installation which is not operated by CAA the operating agent will be required to furnish a list of all personnel responsible for operating the GCA equipment, and to certify that the personnel are competent in their respective duties. The operating agency will also be required to establish a training program for the training of the personnel concerned in standardized GCA phraseology.

(Sec. 205, 52 Stat. 984, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 425. Interpret or apply sec. 601, 52 Stat. 1007, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 551)

These sections shall become effective upon publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

[SEAL] F. B. LEE,
Acting Administrator of Civil Aeronautics.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2900; Filed, Mar. 12, 1952; 8:45 a. m.]

TITLE 32A—NATIONAL DEFENSE, APPENDIX

Chapter III—Office of Price Stabilization, Economic Stabilization Agency

[Ceiling Price Regulation 55, Amdt. 1 to Supplementary Regulation 10]

CPR 55—CEILING PRICES FOR CERTAIN PROCESSED VEGETABLES OF THE 1951 PACK

SR 10—EASTERN SHORE AREA AND VIRGINIA CANNED TOMATO ADJUSTMENT

PRICING PROVISIONS FOR ITEMS FOR WHICH DOLLARS-AND-CENTS PRICES ARE NOT FIXED

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161, and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2, this Amendment 1 to Supplementary Regulation 10 to Ceiling Price Regulation 55 is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This amendment to Supplementary Regulation 10 to Ceiling Price Regulation 55 adds a pricing provision to permit processors who take advantage of the adjustment provided by that supplementary regulation to figure adjusted ceiling prices for items of canned tomatoes for which dollars-and-cents low-end ceiling prices were not named in the supplementary regulation. The supplementary regulation as originally issued named adjusted ceiling prices for standard grade only of canned tomatoes in the most generally used container sizes. Since the issuance of this supplementary regulation it has been brought to the attention of the Office of Price Stabilization that some processors in the Eastern Shore and Virginia area are also in need of an adjustment for extra standard grade of tomatoes and that to limit the adjustment to standard grade only would distort normal price relationships between the two grades. Accordingly, this amendment adds a provision which permits processors to determine under the provisions of section 4 of Ceiling Price Regulation 55 ceiling prices for items for which low-end dollars-and-cents prices are not specifically named. For such items ceiling prices will be calculated by using as a comparison item an item for which a dollar-and-cent ceiling price is named under Supplementary Regulation 10.

The Director of Price Stabilization has consulted with representatives of the industry, including trade association representatives, to the extent practicable, and has given consideration to their recommendations. In the judgment of the Director the ceiling prices

established by this supplementary regulation are generally fair and equitable and are necessary to effectuate the purposes of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

AMENDATORY PROVISIONS

Supplementary Regulation 10 to Ceiling Price Regulation 55 is amended in the following respects:

1. A new section, numbered and reading as follows, is added immediately preceding the last paragraph of Supplementary Regulation 10.

SEC. 4. *Pricing items for which dollars-and-cents prices are not fixed.* If you are a processor located in the area described in section 1 of this supplementary regulation and you can any item of tomatoes which differs from an item listed in section 2, you may calculate your ceiling price for such item under the provisions of section 4 of CPR 55 without reference to this supplementary regulation, or you may calculate your adjusted ceiling price under this supplementary regulation using the methods provided by section 4 of CPR 55. If you choose to price the item under this supplementary regulation you shall use as your comparison item in figuring your ceiling price under section 4 of CPR 55 an item for which you have adjusted the ceiling price in accordance with this supplementary regulation.

If you choose to price the item under this supplementary regulation and you are unable to use the provisions of section 4, you shall use the provisions of section 6 or 7 (in that order) of CPR 55.

(Sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, as amended; 50 U. S. C., App. Sup. 2154)

Effective date. This amendment to Supplementary Regulation 10 shall become effective March 11, 1952.

ELLIS ARNALL,
Director of Price Stabilization.

MARCH 11, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-3003; Filed, Mar. 11, 1952; 4:38 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 22, Supplementary Regulation 7, Collation 1]

CPR 22—MANUFACTURERS' GENERAL CEILING PRICE REGULATION

SR 7—MODIFICATIONS AND ALTERNATIVE PROVISIONS FOR MANUFACTURERS OF CHEMICALS

COLL 1—INCLUDING AMENDMENTS 1–5

Supplementary Regulation 7 to Ceiling Price Regulation 22 is republished to incorporate the texts of Amendments 1 through 5, inclusive. Ceiling Price Regulation 22, Supplementary Regulation 7 was issued June 26, 1951 (16 F. R. 5981). Statements of Consideration for Supplementary Regulation 7 to Ceiling Price Regulation 22, and for Amendments 1–5, inclusive, as previously published, are applicable to this republication. The effective dates of this regulation and of the amendments are shown in a note preceding the first section of the regulation.

REGULATORY PROVISIONS

Sec.

AUTHORITY: Sections 1 to 7 issued under sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154. Interpret or apply Title IV, 64 Stat. 803, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2101–2110. E. O. 10161, Sept. 9, 1950, 15 F. R. 6105; 3 CFR, 1950 Supp.

DERIVATION: Sections 1 to 7 contained in Supplementary Regulation 7 to Ceiling Price Regulation 22, June 26, 1951 (16 F. R. 5981), except as otherwise noted in brackets following text affected.

EFFECTIVE DATES: CPR 22, June 27, 1951, 16 F. R. 5981; Amendment 1, July 31, 1951, 16 F. R. 7541; Amendment 2, September 5, 1951, 16 F. R. 8887; Amendment 3, October 24, 1951, 16 F. R. 10850; Amendment 4, January 24, 1952, 17 F. R. 756; Amendment 5, February 18, 1952, 17 F. R. 1423.

SECTION 1. *What this supplementary regulation does.* This supplementary regulation sets forth certain modifications of CPR 22 or alternative provisions, applicable to manufacturers of chemicals, either generally or under the conditions and to the extent indicated in the later sections of this regulation. Except as otherwise provided in this supplementary regulation, however, the provisions of CPR 22 continue to be applicable to you as a manufacturer of chemicals.

SEC. 2. *Alternative method for computing ceiling prices for chemical joint products or by-products*—(a) *Applicability of this section.* This section applies to you if you are a manufacturer of chemical joint products or by-products and calculate your "materials cost adjustment", under section 22 of CPR 22, on the basis of an appropriate combined unit of production in which are represented the several joint or by-products in the proportions in which they result from the same manufacturing operation or from common materials. In that event, you may use this section 2 of this supplementary regulation as an alternative method of computing your ceiling prices under CPR 22 for such joint products or by-products.

(b) *Alternative method of computing ceiling prices.* If the application of a uniform materials cost adjustment determined under section 22 of CPR 22 for a combined unit of production, is not appropriate for the chemical joint products or by-products in that combined unit, you need not apply your labor and materials cost adjustments uniformly to each of the several chemicals represented in the combined unit of production. Instead, you may apply a non-uniform percentage increase to the base period prices of each of the commodities included in your combined unit of production in determining its respective ceiling prices, provided that the resulting aggregate dollar increase for the combined unit of production will not exceed the aggregate dollar increase which would result if you followed CPR 22 as to each chemical. For example: Suppose that your combined unit of production consisted of one ton of chemical A and two tons of chemical B, and that your base period prices were $10.00 per ton for A and $8.00 per ton for B. The base period dollar value of your combined unit of production was, therefore, $10.00 plus $16.00 or $26.00 Assume that under CPR 22 your labor and material cost adjustment together per combined unit of production was $2.60 or 10 percent. Under the provisions of Sections 3 and 22 of CPR 22 you could therefore increase the base period price for each chemical by 10 percent, or to $11.00 for A and $8.80 for B. Under this section, however, you could increase your base period price for chemical A to only $10.40. In that case, you could raise your base period price for chemical B to $9.10 instead of $8.80. This would make your increase over the base period price $.40 for one ton of A and $2.20 (two tons at $1.10 each) for B, giving an aggregate increase for the combined unit of production of $2.60, which is the amount permitted in this alternative method. You may not, however, use this alternative method unless the following conditions are complied with:

(1) Your percentage increase over your base period price for any of the commodities in the combined unit of production shall not exceed twice the permissible uniform percentage increase for the combined unit of production derived under CPR 22, unless written permission is granted by the Office of Price Stabilization.

(2) For any commodity represented in the combined unit of production which you use in the same or other departments or plants of your business, or sell or transfer to any companies with which you are directly affiliated, you may not, in making the calculations under this section, apply a lessor percentage increase over your base period price than the uniform percentage increase derived under CPR 22.

(c) *Reports.* Before selling any commodity for which you have determined a ceiling price under this section, you must file a report with the Rubber, Chemicals and Drugs Division, Office of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C., setting forth your proposed ceiling prices for each of the commodities represented in the combined unit of production, the calculations you employed in arriving at these ceiling prices and your reasons for not using the uniform percentage increase derived under CPR 22. After mailing the report, you may sell the commodity at your proposed ceiling price unless and until you are notified by the Office of Price Stabilization that your proposed ceiling price has been disapproved or that more information is required.

SEC. 3. *Alternative method of computing the cost of sulphur as a manufacturing material as of a prescribed date*—(a) *Applicability of this section.*

This section applies to you if, under CPR 22, you are figuring the change, between the prescribed dates, in the net cost to you per unit of sulphur as a manufacturing material, and you had in effect on either prescribed date a long-term contract for the purchase of sulphur. A long-term contract, for the purposes of this section, means a contract covering a period of a year or more, entered into more than 60 days prior to the prescribed date, and which does not include any provision for periodic price changes every period of three months or less.

(b) *Use of long-term contract prices for computation of cost of sulphur.* Notwithstanding the provisions of section 18 of CPR 22, to determine the net cost to you per unit of sulphur used as a manufacturing material as of a prescribed date, you may use the price stipulated in the long-term contract in effect on such prescribed date with your principal supplier at each location: *Provided, however,* That if you use such contract price for the base period date, you must also use that supplier's long-term contract price in effect on the later prescribed date: *Provided further, however,* That if prior to the later prescribed date such supplier had announced a price increase on sulphur, which was not effective as to you solely because of the existence of the long-term contract, you may use the increased price so announced.

SEC. 4. *Maintenance and repair materials cost adjustment*—(a) *Applicability of this section.* Under this section you may compute a maintenance and repair materials cost adjustment which you may add to your ceiling prices determined under section 3 of CPR 22 for chemicals. The term "maintenance and repair materials" means those materials which are of a kind which has been allowed by the Bureau of Internal Revenue as current operating expenses in your previous income tax returns. It does not include materials or subcontracted services used in the replacing or expanding of your plant or equipment.

(b) *Calculation of your maintenance and repair materials cost adjustment.* To calculate your maintenance and repair materials cost adjustment, you do the following:

(1) Determine the last fiscal year which ended not later than December 31, 1949 for which you filed an income tax return with the Bureau of Internal Revenue of the U. S. Treasury Department. If the first fiscal year for which you filed such an income tax return ended later than December 31, 1949, then use the first fiscal year for which you filed a return.

(2) Find the total current maintenance and repair materials expenditures reflected in that return which are of a kind which had been previously allowed by the Bureau of Internal Revenue as current operating expenses, for either your entire business, or for a unit of your business for which you regularly maintain separate accounts and in which the commodity being priced is produced, or for a group of such units. If under subparagraph (1) of this paragraph you are required to use the first income tax return you have filed, find from that return only those current maintenance and repair materials expenditures which would be allowable as current operating expenses under the Federal Income Tax Act and the rules and regulations of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. If you select a unit smaller than your entire business, you may not use the expenditures applicable to that unit in your calculations for your other units or the remainder of your business.

(3) Find the dollar amount of your net sales for the same year, for either your entire business, or for a unit of your business, or for a group of units, whichever you are using under subparagraph (2) of this paragraph.

(4) Divide the dollar amount of these maintenance and repair materials expenditures by your net sales figure determined in subparagraph (3) of this paragraph. This is your maintenance and repair materials cost ratio. Note that subparagraphs (1), (2), and (3) of this paragraph are only for the purpose of determining the ratio of your maintenance and repairs materials expenses to your net sales.

(5) Multiply your maintenance and repair materials cost ratio by 12 percent. This is your maintenance and repair materials cost adjustment factor.

(6) Apply this maintenance and repairs material cost adjustment factor to the base period price of each commodity in your business, or in the unit or groups of units selected by you in subparagraph (2) of this paragraph. This is your maintenance and repair materials cost adjustment, which may be added to your ceiling prices under section 3 of CPR 22. If your cost ratio was computed on a unit basis, the maintenance and repairs material cost adjustment computed for a unit of your business or a group of units may be applied only to the commodities produced in that unit or group of units.

(c) *Reports.* (1) If you wish to add a maintenance and repair materials cost adjustment to your base period prices, you must file with the Rubber, Chemicals and Drugs Division, Office of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C. a statement of the maintenance and repair materials cost adjustment factor or factors which you have computed, identifying the unit of your business or groups of units for which each such factor is computed. Thereafter you may add to your ceiling prices under section 3 of Ceiling Price Regulation 22 the maintenance and repair materials cost adjustment permitted by this section.

(2) If you have previously filed a Public Form No. 8 for the chemical or chemicals involved, the statement required by this section shall be in lieu of filing an amended Public Form No. 8 under section 37 of Ceiling Price Regulation 22, unless the Public Form 8 which you previously filed reported ceiling prices for the chemical or chemicals at or below their ceiling prices established under the General Ceiling Price Regulation, and your recomputation under this section results in ceiling prices above those established under the General Ceiling Price Regulation. In the latter event, you must file an amended Form 8 as required by section 37 of Ceiling Price Regulation 22, in addition to the statement required by this section, and you are also governed by the provisions of section 48 of Ceiling Price Regulation 22.

[Paragraph (c) amended by Amdts. 1 and 2]

SEC. 5. *Chemical compounds containing lead and zinc.* (a) This section applies to you if you manufacture chemical compounds, including dry pigments, containing at least 15 percent by weight of lead or zinc, or both of these metals, and if you use primary or secondary lead or zinc, or lead or zinc scrap, oxides, residues, or ores in the making of these chemical compounds.

(b) Your ceiling prices for these lead and zinc compounds otherwise determined under Ceiling Price Regulation 22 are increased in an amount calculated as follows:

(1) Determine the increase which the current ceiling price per pound of the lead and zinc used by you in the making of the compound represents over the cost per pound to you of the lead and zinc as of March 15, 1951, which you determined under section 18 of Ceiling Price Regulation 22 in calculating your ceiling prices for the compound under that regulation.

(2) Multiply the lead and zinc content of the compound by the increase calculated in paragraph (b) (1) of this section, or 2 cents per pound, whichever is less.

(c) If you have customarily maintained uniform differentials among your prices for lead chemicals in the same category, you may elect at any time to use ceiling prices for such lead chemicals calculated as follows:

(1) Multiply the increase allowed by this section for each lead chemical in the category by the number of pounds of such lead chemical sold by you during the six months ending June 30, 1951. Add these amounts.

(2) Divide the result in (1) by the total number of pounds of lead chemicals in the category sold by you during the six months ending June 30, 1951. The result is your allowable increase per pound for each lead chemical in the category.

(3) Add the allowable increase per pound to the ceiling price per pound for each lead chemical in the category which you have otherwise determined under Ceiling Price Regulation 22 (exclusive of Supplementary Regulation 17 or Supplementary Regulation 18, or of section 5 (b) of this Supplementary Regulation). The result is your new ceiling price for each lead chemical in the category.

[Sec. 5 added by Amdt 3; amended by Amdt. 5]

SEC. 6. *Cobalt chemicals.* (a) This section applies to you if you manufacture chemical compounds containing cobalt, and use cobalt or cobalt oxide in the making of these chemical compounds.

(b) Your ceiling prices, which you have otherwise determined under Ceiling Price Regulation 22 (exclusive of Supplementary Regulation 17 or Supplementary Regulation 18), for any of these chemical compounds containing cobalt are increased in an amount equal to twenty-seven cents per pound of cobalt contained in the compound.

[Sec. 6 added by Amdt. 4]

SEC. 7. *Relation to other supplementary regulations to Ceiling Price Regulation 22.* (a) You may use the methods of computation permitted by sections 2 and 3 of this supplementary regulation when recalculating your ceiling prices under Supplementary Regulation 17 or Supplementary Regulation 18 to CPR 22.

(b) You may add your maintenance and repair materials cost adjustment calculated under section 4 to your ceiling prices calculated under Supplementary Regulation 18 to CPR 22. If you do so, you must report such adjustment as required by section 4 (c) (1).

(c) Your maintenance and repair materials cost adjustment factor, as calculated under section 4 (b) (5), and reported under section 4 (c), may be added to your "total cost adjustment factor" under section 3 or 4 of Supplementary Regulation 2 to CPR 22. Unless you have calculated your maintenance and repair cost adjustment factor on the basis of your entire business, you may include that factor in your "total cost adjustment factor" only if you use section 4 of Supplementary Regulation 2.

(d) You may elect to retain your ceiling prices for your lead and zinc chemicals, established by section 5 of this supplementary regulation, or for your cobalt chemicals, established by section 6 of this supplementary regulation notwithstanding the fact that you have recalculated and put into effect your ceiling prices for your other commodities pursuant to Supplementary Regulation 17 or Supplementary Regulation 18 to CPR 22. In making your calculations under Supplementary Regulation 17 or Supplementary Regulation 18, you must exclude your sales of lead, zinc and cobalt chemicals and your costs attributable to these chemicals.

[Sec. 7 added by Amdt. 5]

NOTE: The reporting requirements of this regulation have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

ELLIS ARNALL,
Director,
Office of Price Stabilization.

By: JOSEPH L. DWYER,
Recording Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-3038; Filed, Mar. 12, 1952; 11:31 a. m.]

[General Ceiling Price Regulation, Supplementary Regulation 63, Area Milk Price Regulation 7, Amdt. 1]

GCPR, SR 63—AREA MILK PRICE ADJUSTMENTS

AMPR 7—CENTRAL WESTERN WASHINGTON MILK MARKETING AREA, STATE OF WASHINGTON

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161 (15 F. R. 6105), and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2 (16 F. R. 738), this Amendment 1 to Area Milk Price Regulation 7 pursuant to Supplementary Regulation 63 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation (16 F. R. 9559) is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This amendment to Area Milk Price Regulation 7 has three principal objectives: First, to extend the coverage of the regulation to operators of retail stores; second, to extend the geographic coverage of the regulation to the counties of Clallam and Jefferson; third, to make certain changes in order to bring the regulation into greater harmony with industry practice. Moreover, a typographical error in section 5 has been corrected.

With respect to operators of retail stores, the language of the Statement of Considerations to Amendment 1 to Supplementary Regulation 63 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation, is applicable here and will not be repeated. Furthermore, the Statement of Considerations to Area Milk Price Regulation 7 as originally issued sets forth the principles initially applied in determining the geographic coverage of the regulation, and these principles now permit inclusion of Clallam and Jefferson Counties.

Prices for the nine listed items, when sold whole sale delivered in paper containers, have been added to section 4. Some firms did not sell in glass containers in the base period, and thus, not having a basis on which to compute paper prices, have been compelled to make filings pursuant to section 7. Other firms, particularly in the Kitsap County area, were changing from glass to paper containers during the base period. While so doing, they had no differential between glass and paper containers and temporarily priced their paper containers at the normally lower price for glass. As a consequence, these firms now find themselves with a price for paper one-half cent lower than most of the area covered by AMPR 7. Since the major demand at wholesale, for resale through retail stores, has for some time been for fluid milk products in paper containers, the addition of paper prices at wholesale delivered has been considered necessary.

It has been found that the effect of section 11, *Rounding of Fractions*, has created some conflict with industry practice. This amendment provides that henceforth ceiling prices of pint and half-pint containers of cream and half-and-half, are both to be rounded to one-fourth cent.

An error in section 5 (c) has been corrected in order to make clear the fact that when prices cannot be determined under sections 4 or 5, resort should be had to section 7 rather than to section 8. The changes made in section 4 have also required a change in section 5 (a) (2); processors and distributors selling at wholesale delivered, can obtain ceiling prices for the listed products when sold in other than glass and paper containers.

Every effort has been made to conform this regulation to existing business practices, cost practices or methods, or means or aids to distribution. Insofar as any provisions of this regulation may operate to compel changes in the business practices, cost practices or methods, or means or aids to distribution, such provisions are found by the Seattle District Director of the Office of Price Stabilization to be necessary to prevent circumvention or evasion of this regulation.

In the judgment of the Seattle District Director of the Office of Price Stabilization, the provisions of this area milk price regulation are generally fair and equitable and are necessary to effectuate the purpose of Title IV of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended by the Defense Production Act Amendments of 1951.

The Seattle District Director of the Office of Price Stabilization gave due consideration to the national effort to achieve maximum production in furtherance of the objectives of the Defense Production Act of 1950 as amended; to prices prevailing during the period from May 24, 1950, to June 24, 1950, inclusive; and to all relevant factors of general applicability.

The Director has consulted the industry to the extent practicable and has given due consideration to its recommendations.

AMENDATORY PROVISIONS

Area Milk Price Regulation 7 is amended in the following respects:

1. Section 1 is amended to read as follows:

SECTION 1. *What this area milk price regulation does.* This area milk price regulation issued pursuant to Supplementary Regulation 63 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation (SR 63) as amended, provides dollar and cent ceiling prices at wholesale delivered and at retail home-delivered for nine listed milk products for fluid consumption in designated types and sizes of containers sold in the Central Western Washington milk marketing area. It also provides a method for determining ceiling prices on listed products sold in containers of other types and sizes and to other classes of purchasers as well as ceiling prices of unlisted products. It further provides a method of determining ceiling prices for fluid milk products sold by operators of retail stores.

2. Section 2 is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 2. *Where this area milk price regulation applies.* The provisions of this area milk price regulation are applicable to the Central Western Washington milk marketing area. This area consists of the following counties in the State of Washington: Clallam, Jefferson, King, Kitsap, Mason, Pierce and Snohomish.

3. Section 3 is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 3. *Sellers and sales covered by this area milk price regulation.* This area milk price regulation covers sales by processors and distributors, including operators of retail stores, in this marketing area of milk products for fluid consumption. Definitions of these terms may be found in sections 3 and 11 (e) of Supplementary Regulation 63. This area milk price regulation also covers sales of milk products to be delivered to a purchaser located in this area though the seller is located outside of this area, but does not cover sales of milk products to be delivered from a plant located in this area to a purchaser located outside of the area.

4. Section 4 is redesignated section 4a, and amended to read as follows:

SEC. 4a. *Ceiling prices for processors and distributors (other than operators of retail stores) for listed items.* Your ceiling prices for milk products for fluid consumption, in the designated types and sizes of containers, are set forth below. Ceiling prices at retail home-delivered apply for all types of containers. For all products the butterfat content prevailing on October 1, 1951, shall not be decreased.

Basic products	Retail home-delivered ceiling price	Wholesale delivered ceiling price (glass containers)	Wholesale delivered ceiling price (paper containers)
1. Standard milk, quarts, including homogenized	$0.22	$0.195	$0.20
2. Skim milk, quarts	.17	.15	.15
3. Buttermilk, quarts	.18	.165	.165
4. Chocolate drink, quarts	.22	.195	.20
5. Half-and-half, pints	.29	.25	.25
6. Table cream, ½ pints	.25	.21	.2125
7. Whipping cream, ½ pints	.35	.31	.315
8. Sour cream, ½ pints	.32	.28	.28
9. Cottage cheese, 16 ounces	.30	.25	.25

5. A new section designated section 4b, is added immediately after section 4a, as amended, to read as follows:

SEC. 4b. *Operators of retail stores.* Ceiling prices for operators of retail stores for all fluid milk products covered by this regulation shall be those prices determined by applying the dollar and cent difference between the ceiling price and the cost of acquisition in effect on December 20, 1951, to the current cost of acquisition. If the cost of any item of fluid milk covered by this regulation changes, due to the operation of AMPR 7, as it now reads, or as it may be amended, and you receive a notice from your supplier as provided for by section 10 (c), you may increase, and you must decrease, your ceiling prices by the dollars and cents change in acquisition cost per item. Sales of packaged cottage, pot, and bakers cheese by operators of retail stores, however, shall continue to be subject to Ceiling Price Regulations 15 and 16.

If, as an operator of a retail store, you are a new seller of any item of fluid milk covered by this regulation, your initial ceiling price shall be the same as the ceiling price of your most closely competitive seller of the same class selling the same item to the same class of purchaser.

Each operator of a retail store shall continue to observe the record-keeping provisions of section 16 of the General Ceiling Price Regulation.

6. Section 5 (a) (2) is amended to read as follows:

(2) For differences in container types at wholesale delivered, where you heretofore sold a product listed in section 4 in other than the listed types of containers of the same size, you will calculate your ceiling price by applying to the ceiling price specified in section 4 for glass or paper, the dollars and cents differential in effect on October 1, 1951 between the listed and unlisted types of containers.

7. Sections 5 (c) is amended by substituting the figure 7 for the figure 8 in the last line thereof so that section 5 (c) reads as follows:

(c) *Listed products in unlisted types or sizes of containers sold to unlisted types of purchasers.* Your ceiling price for a product listed in section 4 but in a container of a different type or size to an unlisted class of purchaser shall be the ceiling price determined for a listed class of purchaser in section 5 (a) (1) and (2) adjusted as in section 5 (b). Where you cannot compute the price of a listed product in an unlisted type or size of container to an unlisted class of purchaser because you have heretofore made no sales to a listed class of purchaser, you must price under section 7.

8. A new paragraph (c) is added to section 10 to read as follows:

(c) Whenever, as a processor or distributor, other than as an operator of a retail store, you change your ceiling price as a result of this section 10 for any item of fluid milk covered by this regulation, other than packaged cottage, pot, and bakers cheese, you shall, in making your first delivery to an operator of a retail store at such new ceiling price, notify such operator of a retail store in writing that your ceiling price has been increased or decreased in accordance with Area Milk Price Regulation 7. This notice may be given as part of any customary price list furnished by you to operators of retail stores.

9. Section 11 is amended so that the Table therein pertaining to Rounding of Fractions reads as follows:

	Milk products	Cream and half-and-half
	Cent	*Cent*
½-gallon containers or larger	1	1
Quart containers	½	1
Pint containers	½	½
½-pint containers or less	½	½

	Cottage cheese
	Cent
Bulk pounds (containers over 16 ounces)	1
16-ounce containers or less	½

(Sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154)

Effective date. This Amendment 1 to Area Milk Price Regulation 7 is effective on March 12, 1952.

NOTE: The reporting requirements of this regulation have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

LEO H. WEISFIELD,
District Director,
Seattle District Office.

MARCH 12, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-3040; Filed, Mar. 12, 1952; 11:31 a. m.]

[General Ceiling Price Regulation, Supplementary Regulation 63, Amdt. 1 to Area Milk Price Regulation 10]

GCPR, SR 63—AREA MILK PRICE ADJUSTMENTS

AMPR 10—LOS ANGELES COUNTY MARKETING AREA, CALIFORNIA

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950 as Amended (Pub. Law 774, 81st Congress, Pub. Law 96, 82d Congress) Executive Order 10161 (5 F. R. 6105) the Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2 (16 F. R. 738), this Amendment No. 1 to Area Milk Price Regulation 10 issued pursuant to Supplementary Regulation 63 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

Since January 16, 1952, the effective date of Area Milk Price Regulation 10, it has become evident that certain changes are needed in the regulation to make it conform more closely to historical practices in pricing milk in the Los Angeles County Marketing area. This amendment has been issued to make these changes.

1. *Inter-distributor sales.* When originally issued, AMPR 10 provided a method for pricing sales made by a processor or distributor in selling to distributors but such provision has since been found inadequate in certain situations. Such a processor or distributor was required to price under section 1 (a) (2), in accordance with which he would find the price specified in Appendix I for a sale to the most nearly similar kind of purchaser and adjust that price by the dollars-and-cents difference between the seller's base period price to distributors and his base period price to the most nearly similar kind of purchaser. Certain processors or distributors who sold to a limited number of classes of purchasers found it necessary to price their sales to distributors in relation to purchasers of milk on home-delivery routes, or in a few cases, in relation to other kinds of retail purchasers. Inasmuch as the retail home-delivery prices in AMPR 10 reflect the granting of margin relief, such processors or distributors who deducted a base period dollars-and-cents differential from the AMPR 10 retail home-delivery ceiling arrived at a higher maximum price than those who priced sales to distributors in relation to other classes or purchasers.

Further, retail home-deliverymen who purchased from such processors or distributors were charged a higher price than those who purchased from processors or distributors marketing through different channels. As a result of their higher milk cost, these retail home-deliverymen were denied the margin relief which was intended for all retail home-deliverymen and which became available to those who purchased their milk from other suppliers.

As amended, section 1 (a) (2) provides that a processor or distributor who, during the base period, sold to distributors but made no sales at wholesale,

f. o. b. purchaser's business location, and is currently selling to distributors, shall price sales to distributors by using the ceiling price of his most closely competitive seller of the same class who sold to distributors and also made sales at wholesale f. o. b. purchaser's business location during the base period, and is currently making such sales. This change in section 1 (a) (2) eliminates the unintentional variation as between processors or distributors in their ceiling prices to distributors. It also provides retail home-deliverymen buying from such processors or distributors with the margin relief granted by AMPR 10 to other retail home-deliverymen.

2. *Sales in remote areas.* Since the effective date of AMPR 10, it has been learned that certain sellers who sold milk in remote areas customarily charged a higher price than the applicable area minimum price. This practice has been common in making sales in areas considered remote by reason of such factors as unusually high costs in transporting milk to the area and geographic inaccessibility or distance from a population center or source of milk supply.

Since the preservation of the price differentials charged in making sales in remote areas is considered essential to assure an adequate supply of milk in these areas, a new section has been added to Appendix I to provide a ceiling-price adjustment based upon the dollars-and-cents difference between the seller's price during the period, December 19, 1950 to January 25, 1951 and the applicable area minimum price in effect during that period.

3. *Certain kinds of fluid milk.* When first issued, Appendix I of AMPR 10 listed non-fat milk, chocolate drink, and buttermilk as "type of sale," and provided that the ceiling price for each item was the base period price plus the dollars-and-cents additions justified by parity adjustments and specified in Appendix I. Representatives of the industry have pointed out that the result of such pricing was to deny the same margin relief which AMPR 10 granted on standard milk when sold on a retail home-delivery basis.

Section 3 of Appendix I has been amended to provide that non-fat milk, chocolate drink, and buttermilk shall be priced as "other kinds of fluid milk." The seller of such "other kinds" begins with the uniform ceiling price provided in Appendix I for standard milk in the same sized container and adds or subtracts, as the case may be, the dollars-and-cents difference between the seller's base period prices for the "other kind" of milk and standard milk. So far as non-fat milk, chocolate drink, and buttermilk are concerned, the effect of the new pricing method is to extend margin relief to these products when sold on a retail home-delivery basis. Ceiling prices determined under section 3 of Appendix I are to be reported in accordance with section 3 of AMPR 10.

5. *Mathematical corrections.* This amendment also makes certain mathematical corrections in section 1 of Appendix I. For sales of standard milk in gallon bottles, the ceilings provided inadvertently specified $0.76 for wholesale sales, f. o. b. purchaser's business location, and $0.86 for retail store, carry-out sales. The mathematically correct prices are $0.75 and $0.84, respectively.

In the formulation of this amendment, the District Director of the Office of Price Stabilization has consulted with local industry representatives to the extent practicable, and has given consideration to their recommendations. In his judgment the provisions of this amendment are generally fair and equitable and are necessary to effectuate the purpose of Title IV of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended by the Defense Production Act Amendments of 1951.

The District Director of the Office of Price Stabilization gave due consideration to the national effort to achieve maximum production in furtherance of the objectives of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, to prices prevailing during the period from May 24, 1950 to June 24, 1950, inclusive; and to all relevant factors of general applicability.

AMENDATORY PROVISIONS

Area Milk Price Regulation No. 10 to Supplementary Regulation 63 to GCPR is hereby amended in the following respects:

1. Section 1 (a) (2) is deleted and a new section 1 (a) (2) is added to read as follows:

(2) When the sale differs by type of purchaser from those sales for which such appendix prescribes a price: The price prescribed by such appendix for a sale to the most nearly similar kind of purchaser, adjusted by the dollars-and-cents difference between the seller's base period prices (as defined in section 5 of this regulation) for the kind of sale being made and the kind of sale priced by the appendix; provided that a processor or distributor who, during the base period, sold distributors but made no sales at wholesale, f. o. b. purchaser's business location, and is currently selling to distributors shall determine his ceiling price for sales to distributors by using the ceiling price of his most closely competitive seller of the same class who did make sales to distributors and also made sales at wholesale f. o. b. purchaser's business location during the base period and is currently making such sales. The ceiling prices so determined shall be reported in accordance with the provisions of section 3 (a) of this regulation.

2. Appendix I—Los Angeles County Marketing Area is deleted and a Revised Appendix I—Los Angeles County Marketing Area is added to read as follows:

APPENDIX I (REVISION I)

LOS ANGELES COUNTY MARKETING AREA

This appendix provides ceiling prices for milk and cream (excluding sour cream) in the Los Angeles County Marketing Area which is defined below.

1. For standard milk (including homogenized) ceiling prices are as follows:

Size of container	Wholesale, f. o. b. purchaser's business location	Retail store carry-out	Retail home-delivered	Retail f. o. b. distributor's processing plant	Retail f. o. b. producer's ranch
10 gallons or more, bulk, per gallon	$0.68	------	------	------	------
5 gallons and less than 10 gallons, bulk, per gallon	.69	------	------	------	------
1 gallon and less than 5 gallons, bulk, per gallon	.70	------	------	------	------
Gallon bottle	.75	$0.84	$0.90	$0.80	$0.74
Half-gallon container (fiber or glass)	.375	.42	.45	.40	.37
Quart container (fiber or glass)	.1875	.21	.225	.20	.185
Pint container (fiber or glass)	.1075	.12	.13	------	.11
Third-quart or three quarter-pint container (fiber or glass)	.075	------	------	------	------
Half-pint container (fiber or glass)	.063	------	------	------	------

2. For the following products the ceiling price is the base period price plus the following additions:

Product	Container size				
	Per gallon bulk	½ gallon	Quart	Pint	½ pint
Half-and-half	$0.16	$0.08	$0.04	$0.02	$0.01
Table cream	.32	.16	.08	.04	.02
All-purpose cream	.40	.20	.10	.05	.025
Whipping cream	.40	.20	.10	.05	.025

3. For standard milk (including homogenized) sold in remote areas where the retail store carry-out base period price was in excess of 19¢ per quart or the retail home-delivered base period price was in excess of 20¢ per quart, the ceiling price for all kinds of sales shall be the applicable price provided in subdivision 1, above, plus an amount proportionate (according to container size) to either of such excesses.

For kinds of milk other than standard (such as buttermilk, chocolate drink, non-fat milk, and special grades of milk) the ceiling price shall be the ceiling price as hereinbefore provided for standard milk in the same size of container plus or minus, as the case may be, the dollars-and-cents difference between the seller's base period prices for such kind of milk and standard milk. Ceiling prices so determined under this section shall be reported in accordance with section 3 of this regulation.

4. The prices herein provided are based upon a producer paying price of $6.05 per hundredweight of milk containing 3.8 percent milk fat for Class 1 fluid milk purchased f. o. b. processor's plant, subject to the deductions and additions set forth in Provision 1 of Section A of Article I of Los Angeles County Order No. 47 issued by the State of California Bureau of Milk Control effective January 16, 1952.

5. "Los Angeles County Marketing Area" means that area as defined in said Los Angeles County Order No. 47.

(Sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154)

This amendment is effective March 12, 1952.

GEORGE J. SEROS,
District Director,
Los Angeles District Office.

MARCH 12, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-3041; Filed, Mar. 12, 1952; 11:32 a. m.]

[General Ceiling Price Regulation, Supplementary Regulation 63, Amdt. 1 to Area Milk Price Regulation 11]

GCPR, SR 63—Area Milk Price Adjustments

AMPR 11—Los Angeles District (Other Than Los Angeles County Marketing Area)

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950 as Amended (Pub. Law 774, 81st Congress, Pub. Law 96, 82nd Congress) Executive Order 10161 (5 F. R. 6105) and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2 (16 F. R. 738), this Amendment No. 1 to Area Milk Price Regulation No. 11 issued pursuant to Supplementary Regulation 63 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

Since January 16, 1952, the effective date of Area Milk Price Regulation 11, it has become evident that certain changes are needed in the regulation to make it conform more closely to historical practices in pricing milk in the Los Angeles County Marketing area. This amendment has been issued to make these changes.

1. *Inter-distributor sales.* When originally issued, AMPR 11 provided a method for pricing sales made by a processor or distributor in selling to distributors but such provision has since been found inadequate in certain situations. Such a processor or distributor was required to price under section 1 (a) (2), in accordance with which he would find the price specified in Appendix I or Appendix II for a sale to the most nearly similar kind of purchaser and adjust that price by the dollars-and-cents difference between the seller's base period price to distributors and his base period price to the most nearly similar kind of purchaser. Certain processors or distributors who sold to a limited number of classes of purchasers found it necessary to price their sales to distributors in relation to purchasers of milk on home-delivery routes, or in a few cases, in relation to other kinds of retail purchasers. Inasmuch as the retail home-delivery prices in AMPR 11 reflect the granting of margin relief, such processors or distributors who deducted a base period dollars-and-cents differential from the AMPR 11 retail home-delivery ceiling arrived at a higher maximum price than those who priced sales to distributors in relation to other classes of purchasers.

Further, retail home-deliverymen who purchased from such processors or distributors were charged a higher price than those who purchased from processors or distributors marketing through different channels. As a result of their higher milk cost, these retail home-deliverymen were denied the margin relief which was intended for all retail home-deliverymen and which became available to those who purchased their milk from other suppliers.

As amended, section 1 (a) (2) provides that a processor or distributor who, during the base period, sold to distributors but made no sales at wholesale, f. o. b. purchaser's business location, and is currently selling to distributors, shall price sales to distributors by using the ceiling price of his most closely competitive seller of the same class who sold to distributors and also made sales at wholesale f. o. b. purchaser's business location during the base period, and is currently making such sales. This change in section 1 (a) (2) eliminates the unintentional variation as between processors or distributors in their ceiling prices for sales to distributors. It also provides retail home-deliverymen buying from such processors or distributors with the margin relief granted by AMPR 11 to other retail home-deliverymen.

2. *Sales in remote areas.* Since the effective date of AMPR 11, it has been learned that certain sellers who sold milk in remote areas customarily charged a higher price than the applicable area minimum price. This practice has been common in making sales in areas considered remote by reason of such factors as unusually high costs in transporting milk to the area and geographic inaccessibility or distance from a population center or source of milk supply.

Since the preservation of the price differentials charged in making sales in remote areas is considered essential to assure an adequate supply of milk in these areas, a new section has been added to Appendix I and to Appendix II to provide a ceiling-price adjustment based upon the dollars-and-cents difference between the seller's price during the period, December 19, 1950 to January 25, 1951 and the applicable area minimum price in effect during that period.

3. *Certain kinds of fluid milk.* When first issued, Appendix I and Appendix II of AMPR 11 listed non-fat milk, chocolate drink, and buttermilk as type of sale and provided that the ceiling price for each such item was the base period price plus the dollars-and-cents additions justified by parity adjustments and specified in Appendix I or Appendix II. Representatives of the industry have pointed out that the result of such pricing was to deny the same margin relief which AMPR 11 granted on standard milk when sold on a retail home-delivery basis.

Section 3 of Appendix I and section 3 of Appendix II have been amended to provide that non-fat milk, chocolate drink, and buttermilk shall be priced as "other kinds of fluid milk." The seller of such "other kinds" begins with the uniform ceiling price provided in Appendix I or Appendix II for standard milk in the same sized container and adds or subtracts, as the case may be, the dollars-and-cents difference between the seller's base period prices for the "other kind" of milk and standard milk. So far as non-fat milk, chocolate drink, and buttermilk are concerned, the effect of the new pricing method is to extend margin relief to these products when sold on a retail home-delivery basis. Ceiling prices determined under section 3 of Appendix I or section 3 of Appendix II are to be reported in accordance with section 3 of AMPR 11.

In the formulation of this amendment, the District Director of the Office of Price Stabilization has consulted with local industry representatives to the extent practicable, and has given consideration to their recommendations. In his judgment the provisions of this amendment are generally fair and equitable and are necessary to effectuate the purpose of Title IV of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended by the Defense Production Act Amendments of 1951.

The District Director of the Office of Price Stabilization gave due consideration to the national effort to achieve maximum production in furtherance of the objectives of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, to prices prevailing during the period from May 24, 1950 to June 24, 1950, inclusive; and to all relevant factors of general applicability.

AMENDATORY PROVISIONS

Area Milk Price Regulation No. 11 to Supplementary Regulation 63 to CCPR is hereby amended in the following respects:

1. Section 1 (a) (2) is deleted and a new section 1 (a) (2) is added to read as follows:

(2) When the sale differs by type of purchaser from those sales for which such appendix prescribes a price: The price prescribed by such appendix for a sale to the most nearly similar kind of purchaser, adjusted by the dollars-and-cents difference between the seller's base period prices (as defined in section 5 of this regulation) for the kind of sale being made and the kind of sale priced by the appendix; provided that a processor or distributor who, during the base period, sold distributors but made no sales at wholesale, f. o. b. purchaser's business location, and is currently selling to distributors shall determine his ceiling price for sales to distributors by using the ceiling price of his most closely competitive seller of the same class who did make sales to distributors and also made sales at wholesale, f. o. b. purchaser's business location during the base period and is currently making such sales. The ceiling prices so determined shall be reported in accordance with the provisions of section 3 (a) of this regulation.

2. Appendix I—San Bernardino-Riverside Marketing Area is deleted and a Revised. Appendix I—San Bernardino-Riverside Marketing Area is added to read as follows:

Appendix I (Revision 1)

SAN BERNARDINO-RIVERSIDE MARKETING AREA

This appendix provides ceiling prices for milk and cream (excluding sour cream) in the San Bernardino-Riverside Marketing Area, which is defined below.

1. For standard milk (including homogenized) ceiling prices are as follows:

Size of container	Wholesale, f. o. b. purchaser's business location	Retail store carry-out	Retail home-delivered	Retail f. o. b. distributor's processing plant	Retail f. o. b. producer's ranch
10 gallons or more, bulk, per gallon	$0.71	-----	-----	-----	-----
5 gallons and less than 10 gallons, bulk, per gallon	.72	-----	-----	-----	-----
1 gallon and less than 5 gallons, bulk, per gallon	.73	-----	-----	-----	-----
Gallon bottle	.79	$0.88	$0.92	$0.84	$0.78
Half-gallon container (fiber or glass)	.395	.44	.46	.42	.39
Quart container (fiber or glass)	.1973	.22	.23	.21	.195
Pint container (fiber or glass)	.11	.13	.14	-----	.12
Third-quart or three quarter-pint container (fiber or glass)	.079	-----	-----	-----	-----
Half-pint container (fiber or glass)	.068	-----	-----	-----	-----

2. For the following products the ceiling price is the base period price plus the following additions:

Product	Container size				
	Per gallon bulk	½ gallon	Quart	Pint	½ pint
Half-and-half	$0.16	$0.08	$0.04	$0.02	$0.01
Table cream	.32	.16	.08	.04	.02
All-purpose cream	.40	.20	.10	.05	.025
Whipping cream	.40	.20	.10	.05	.025

3. For standard milk (including homogenized) sold in remote areas where the retail store carry-out base period price was in excess of 19.5¢ per quart or the retail home-delivered base period price was in excess of 20.5¢ per quart, the ceiling price for all kinds of sales shall be the applicable price provided in subdivision 1, above, plus an amount proportionate (according to container size) to either of such excesses.

For kinds of milk other than standard (such as buttermilk, chocolate drink, nonfat milk, and special grades of milk), the ceiling price shall be the ceiling price as hereinbefore provided for standard milk in the same size of container plus or minus, as the case may be, the dollars-and-cents difference between the seller's base period prices for such kind of milk and standard milk. Ceiling prices so determined under this section shall be reported in accordance with Section 3 of this regulation.

4. The prices herein provided are based upon a producer paying price of $6.05 per hundredweight of milk containing 3.8 percent milk fat for Class 1 fluid milk purchased f. o. b. processor's plant, subject to the deductions and additions set forth in Provision 1 of Section A of Article I of San Bernardino-Riverside Order No. 37 issued by the State of California Bureau of Milk Control effective January 16, 1952.

5. "San Bernardino-Riverside Marketing Area" means that area as defined in said San Bernardino-Riverside Order No. 37.

3. Appendix II—Ventura County Marketing Area is deleted and a Revised Appendix II—Ventura County Marketing Area is added to read as follows:

APPENDIX II (REVISION I)

VENTURA COUNTY MARKETING AREA

This appendix provides ceiling prices for milk and cream (excluding sour cream) in the Ventura County Marketing Area, which is defined below:

1. For standard milk (including homogenized) ceiling prices are as follows:

Size of container	Wholesale, f. o. b. purchaser's business location	Retail store carry-out	Retail home-delivered	Retail f. o. b. distributor's processing plant	Retail f. o. b. producer's ranch
10 gallons or more, bulk, per gallon	$0.73	-----	-----	-----	-----
5 gallons and less than 10 gallons, bulk, per gallon	.74	-----	-----	-----	-----
1 gallon and less than 5 gallons, bulk, per gallon	.75	-----	-----	-----	-----
Gallon bottle	.80	$0.88	$0.92	$0.84	$0.78
Half-gallon container (fiber or glass)	.40	.44	.46	.42	.39
Quart container (fiber or glass)	.20	.22	.23	.21	.195
Pint container (fiber or glass)	.1125	.125	.135	-----	.115
Third-quart or three quarter-pint container (fiber or glass)	.08	-----	-----	-----	-----
Half-pint container (fiber or glass)	.069	-----	-----	-----	-----

2. For the following products the ceiling price is the base period price plus the following additions:

Product	Container size				
	Per gallon bulk	½ gallon	Quart	Pint	½ pint
Half-and-half	$0.16	$0.08	$0.04	$0.02	$0.01
Table cream	.32	.16	.08	.04	.02
All-purpose cream	.40	.20	.10	.05	.025
Whipping cream	.40	.20	.10	.05	.025

3. For standard milk (including homogenized) sold in remote areas where the retail store carry-out base period price was in excess of 19.5¢ per quart or the retail home-delivered base period price was in excess of 20.5¢ per quart, the ceiling price for all kinds of sales shall be the applicable price provided in subdivision 1, above, plus an amount proportionate (according to container size) to either of such excesses.

For kinds of milk other than standard (such as buttermilk, chocolate drink, nonfat milk, and special grades of milk), the ceiling price shall be the ceiling price as hereinbefore provided for standard milk in the same size of container plus or minus, as the case may be, the dollars-and-cents difference between the seller's base period prices for such kind of milk and standard milk. Ceiling prices so determined under this section shall be reported in accordance with Section 3 of this regulation.

4. The prices herein provided are based upon a producer paying price of $6.06 per hundredweight of milk containing 3.8 percent milk fat for Class 1 fluid milk purchased f. o. b. processor's plant, subject to the deductions and additions set forth in Provision 1 of Section A of Article I of Ventura County Order No. 33 issued by the State of California Bureau of Milk Control effective January 16, 1952.

5. "Ventura County Marketing Area" means that area as defined in said Ventura County Order No. 33.

(Sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154)

This amendment is effective March 12, 1952.

GEORGE J. SEROS,
District Director,
Los Angeles District Office.

MARCH 12, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-3042; Filed, Mar. 12, 1952; 11:32 a. m.]

Chapter VI—National Production Authority, Department of Commerce

[NPA Order M-72, as Amended Mar. 12, 1952]

M-72—CHEMICAL WOOD PULP

This order, as amended, is found necessary and appropriate to promote the national defense and is issued pursuant to the authority of section 101 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 as amended. In the formulation of this amended order there has been consultation with industry representatives, including trade association representatives, and consideration has been given to their recommendations.

NPA Order M-72, as amended December 29, 1951, is revised by making the following additional changes therein:

1. The references to the 95 percent limitation on consumption and to the 3 percent production reserve are deleted from section 1 because some exceptions from these requirements have been made.

2. Section 4 is amended to make inapplicable to market chemical wood pulp the provision in NPA Reg. 1 limiting inventory to a practical minimum working inventory.

3. Section 5 is amended to provide that modifications of the 95 percent limitation on consumption may be made in Schedule C and to adapt the 10 percent carry-over provision to such modifications as may be made.

4. Section 6 (b) is amended to make clear that the requirement relating to producers' offerings of market chemical wood pulp applies to each grade of pulp produced as well as to total production.

5. Schedule A on inventories is revised to permit a 90-day supply for unbleached sulphite and a 120-day supply for unbleached sulphate. The inventory table which was to become effective June 1, 1952, is deleted.

6. Schedule B on reserve production is revised to include dissolving pulp with other grades and to suspend the reserve production requirement for unbleached sulphate during the first and second calendar quarters of 1952.

7. A new Schedule C is added. It suspends the limitation on the consumption of unbleached sulphate during the first and second calendar quarters of 1952 and sets up a formula for computing authorized consumption of other grades of chemical wood pulp.

The foregoing statement of changes made by this amendment is explanatory only and is not a part of the amendment or of the order. The order, as amended herein, reads as follows:

Sec.
1. What this order does.
2. Definitions.

Sec.
3. Relation to other NPA orders and regulations.
4. Inventories.
5. Limitation on consumption.
6. Reserve production.
7. Reports.
8. Applications for adjustment or exception.
9. Communications.
10. Records.
11. Violations.

AUTHORITY: Sections 1 to 11 issued under sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, Pub. Law 96, 82d Cong.; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154. Interpret or apply sec. 101, 64 Stat. 799, Pub. Law 96, 82d Cong.; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2071; sec. 101, E. O. 10161, Sept. 9, 1950, 15 F. R. 6105; 3 CFR, 1950 Supp., sec. 2, E. O. 10200, Jan. 3, 1951, 16 F. R. 61; secs. 402, 405, E. O. 10281, Aug. 28, 1951, 16 F. R. 8789.

SECTION 1. *What this order does.* This order sets forth limitations on inventories of market chemical wood pulp. It also limits the consumption of market chemical wood pulp so that the anticipated decreased supply may be distributed equitably through normal channels of distribution. In order to assure the maximum production of paper and paper products and to spread the supply of pulp fairly throughout the industry, this order also provides for a production reserve of chemical wood pulp manufactured by integrated mills and of captive chemical wood pulp.

SEC. 2. *Definitions.* As used in the order: (a) "Person" means any individual, corporation, partnership, association, or any other organized group of persons, and includes any agency of the United States or any other government.

(b) "Chemical wood pulp" means all grades of wood pulp, whether bleached or unbleached, produced by the sulfite, sulfate, or soda processes for any type of wood. It does not mean semichemical, groundwood, defibrated, or exploded wood fiber pulps, or screenings from any process.

(c) "Market chemical wood pulp" means any chemical wood pulp which is sold, purchased, or otherwise exchanged between two persons irrespective of where such transactions take place, excluding captive chemical wood pulp.

(d) "Captive chemical wood pulp" means any chemical wood pulp produced by a person in the United States or elsewhere and consumed by or subject to the disposition of the same person or a person under the same ownership or control at a separate geographical location in the United States. Such captive pulp becomes market pulp when sold or otherwise transferred to a person not affiliated with its producer.

(e) "Base consumption" means one-quarter of that quantity of market chemical wood pulp used by a person during the calendar year 1950 in the manufacture of paper and paperboard: *Provided, however,* That if any person prefers to take as his base consumption, instead of the quantity provided above, that quantity of market chemical wood pulp used by such person during the first calendar quarter of the year 1951 in the manufacture of paper and paperboard, such person may elect to take such alternative quantity as his base consumption. Any person making such election shall so notify NPA in writing prior to the first quarter with respect to which such election is made. After such election has been made, it may not thereafter be changed without the prior written approval of NPA.

(f) "Producer" means any person who manufactures chemical wood pulp or any person who controls, through a foreign affiliate, deliveries of chemical wood pulp, captive or market, in the United States.

(g) "Production" means a producer's production of chemical wood pulp, his deliveries of chemical wood pulp, captive or market, in the United States from a foreign affiliate, or both.

(h) "NPA" means National Production Authority.

SEC. 3. *Relation to other NPA orders and regulations.* All provisions of any NPA regulation or any other order which are inconsistent with this order are superseded, but in all other respects such regulations and other orders shall continue to apply. Nothing in this order shall be deemed to remove wood pulp from List A of NPA Reg. 2.

SEC. 4. *Inventories.* No person who consumes market chemical wood pulp shall receive or accept delivery of any quantity of such pulp if his inventory of such pulp (including that on hand and that stored for his account) is, or by such receipt or delivery would become, greater than the supply authorized by Schedule A of this order, to the nearest carload: *Provided, however,* That the inventory restrictions of this order shall not apply to nitrating grades of dissolving pulp for ordnance purposes. Those provisions of NPA Reg. 1 which limit inventory to a practical minimum working inventory do not apply to market chemical wood pulp but other provisions of NPA Reg. 1 remain applicable.

SEC. 5. *Limitation on consumption.* (a) Except as otherwise provided in Schedule C of this order, no person shall consume, put into process, or otherwise use for the manufacture of paper or paperboard, an amount of market chemical wood pulp in any calendar quarter greater than 95 percent of his base consumption: *Provided, however,* That if in any calendar quarter a person's actual consumption of those types of market chemical wood pulp, the consumption of which is limited in that quarter, falls below his authorized consumption in that calendar quarter, he may in the next succeeding calendar quarter use an amount equivalent to such deficiency in addition to the quantity otherwise authorized in such succeeding quarter, but this additional amount shall in no event exceed 10 percent of his authorized consumption of those grades of market chemical wood pulp the consumption of which is limited in such succeeding quarter.

(b) A person who both consumes and sells market chemical wood pulp may consume all or part of the pulp that he is required by paragraph (b) of section 6 to offer for sale provided he reduces his consumption of market chemical wood pulp by an equivalent amount below the consumption otherwise authorized by this section. (See example following section 6 (f).)

SEC. 6. *Reserve production.* (a) For the calendar quarter beginning July 1, 1951, and for each calendar quarter thereafter, each producer shall reserve a percentage of his estimated production of each grade of chemical wood pulp, including deliveries of captive chemical wood pulp, equal to the percentage designated in Schedule B of this order: *Provided, however,* That any producer who manufactures several grades of chemical wood pulp, may file a written application with NPA requesting authorization to concentrate his reserve production in one or more grades of such pulp.

(b) Except as qualified by section 5 (b) of this order, every producer shall offer for sale to unaffiliated persons in the United States, in each calendar quarter, not less than the same percentage of his total estimated production of chemical wood pulp for that quarter as that percentage of his total production of chemical wood pulp in the first calendar quarter of 1951 which he delivered in such quarter to unaffiliated persons in the United States. In making such offerings, the producer shall offer not less than the same percentage of his estimated production of each grade as that percentage of his production of that grade in the first calendar quarter of 1951 which he delivered in that quarter, plus any additional quantities of those or other grades required to bring his total offerings to the above-prescribed minimum. The reserve production required by paragraph (a) of this section shall apply, by grade, to the balance of the producer's estimated production for each quarter.

(c) Each producer shall, during the month preceding the calendar quarter to which the reserve production requirement applies, and until the fifteenth day of the third month of such quarter, offer for sale to persons in the United States authorized by this order to consume market chemical wood pulp, a tonnage not less than the amount of such producer's reserve production as determined under this section.

(d) On the fifth day of each calendar month, beginning January 5, 1952, each producer shall report to NPA his reserve production on Form NPAF-140 as instructed thereon. Any consumer of market chemical wood pulp unable to obtain his minimum operating requirements may, at any time prior to the fifteenth day of the final month of each calendar quarter, request from NPA the names of producers with unsold reserve production. At any time up to and including the fifteenth day of the final month of the quarter, any reserve balances that a producer has not sold must be sold pursuant to such directives as NPA may issue with respect thereto: *Provided, however,* That tonnages directed on or after the first day of the final month of the quarter shall not exceed one-third of the total quarterly reserve of any producer. Any reserve balances which, after the fifteenth day of the final month of the quarter, have not been sold or which have not been covered by a directive from NPA are

released and may be used or otherwise disposed of by a producer.

(e) Any chemical wood pulp which a producer sells in any calendar quarter pursuant to this order shall be shipped as nearly as practicable pro rata over such quarter, and all shipments shall be completed not later than the last day of the calendar quarter to which the reserve production requirement applies.

(f) A producer who also consumes market chemical wood pulp may retain and use all or part of his reserve production provided he reduces by an equivalent amount his consumption of market chemical wood pulp below the amount he is authorized to consume by section 5 of this order.

Example showing application of sections 5 (b), 6 (b), and 6 (f): The A B C Paper Company consumed, in 1950, 12,000 tons of market chemical wood pulp and 16,000 tons of bleached sulfate produced by its subsidiary, the X Y Z Pulp Company. In the first quarter of 1951, it sold 20 percent of the X Y Z Pulp Company's total production of bleached sulfate. It estimates that, for the third quarter of 1951, its production of bleached sulfate at X Y Z Pulp Company will total 5,000 tons.

For the third quarter of 1951, the A B C Paper Company has the following options:

(1) It may consume 2,850 tons of market chemical pulp (95 percent of average quarterly consumption in 1950), sell 1,120 tons of bleached sulfate produced at X Y Z (20 percent of its estimated total production plus 3 percent of balance), and consume the remaining 3,880 tons of X Y Z's estimated production. (Estimated production of 5,000 tons less sales of 1,120 tons.)

(2) It may withdraw entirely from the sale of bleached sulfate, consume 5,000 tons of X Y Z's production (3,880 tons plus 1,120 tons), and reduce its consumption of market chemical pulp to 1,730 tons (2,850 tons minus 1,120 tons).

(3) It may withdraw from sale any amount of bleached sulfate up to 1,120 tons reserved and reduce its consumption of market chemical pulp by an equivalent amount.

(g) If, in any calendar quarter, a producer's actual production of any grade of chemical wood pulp is more or less than his estimated production for purposes of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, such producer's reserve production for the succeeding calendar quarter must be increased or may be decreased by the amount of such differences.

SEC. 7. *Reports.* (a) Every producer or consumer of wood pulp shall report each month his production, transfer, shipments, receipts, consumption, and inventory of pulpwood, wood pulp, waste paper, and other fibers on Census Forms M-14A and M-14E.

(b) Every consumer of wood pulp in the manufacture of paper and paperboard shall also report his consumption of all grades of wood pulp, waste paper, and other fibres for the year 1950 as instructed by NPA.

(c) Every producer who imports or controls the disposition of imported chemical wood pulp, captive or market, shall also report his receipts and deliveries to others of all grades of such pulp in the United States for each month commencing January 1, 1951, and monthly thereafter as instructed by NPA.

(d) A producer shall report to NPA on the fifth day of each month on Form NPAF-140 the information required by paragraph (d) of section 6 of this order in accordance with the instructions on that form.

(e) Every consumer of market chemical wood pulp shall report on Form NPAF-156 his estimated consumption of market chemical wood pulp during the first 6 months of 1952 in accordance with the instructions accompanying that form.

(f) All persons subject to this order shall make such other reports to the NPA as it shall require, subject to the terms of the Federal Reports Act of 1942 (5 U. S. C. 139-139f).

SEC. 8. *Applications for adjustment or exception.* Any person affected by any provision of this order may file with NPA a request for adjustment or exception upon the ground that such provision works an undue or exceptional hardship upon him not suffered generally by others in the same trade or industry, or that its enforcement against him would not be in the interest of the national defense or in the public interest. In examining requests for adjustment claiming that the public interest is prejudiced by the application of any provision of this order, consideration will be given to the requirements of public health and safety, civilian defense, and dislocation of labor and resulting unemployment that would impair the defense program. Each request shall be in writing, shall set forth all pertinent facts and the nature of the relief sought, and shall state the justification therefor.

SEC. 9. *Communications.* All communications concerning this order shall be addressed to the National Production Authority, Washington 25, D. C., Ref: M-72.

SEC. 10. *Records.* (a) Each person participating in any transaction covered by this order shall make and preserve, for at least 3 years thereafter, accurate and complete records of receipts, deliveries, inventories, production, and use of chemical wood pulp of all grades, in sufficient detail to permit the determination, after audit, whether each transaction complies with the provisions of this order. This order does not specify any particular accounting method and does not require alteration of the system of records customarily used, provided such records supply an adequate basis for audit. Records may be retained in the form of microfilm or other photographic copies instead of the originals by those persons who, at the time such microfilm or other photographic records are made, maintain such copies of records in the regular and usual course of business.

(b) All records required by this order shall be made available for inspection and audit by duly authorized representatives of NPA, at the usual place of business where maintained.

SEC. 11. *Violations.* Any person who wilfully violates any provision of this order or any other order or regulation of the NPA or who wilfully conceals a material fact or furnishes false information in the course of operation under this order is guilty of a crime and, upon conviction, may be punished by fine or imprisonment or both. In addition, administrative action may be taken against any such person to suspend his privilege of making or receiving further deliveries of materials or using facilities under priority or allocation control and to deprive him of further priorities assistance.

NOTE: All reporting and record-keeping requirements of this order have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

This order as amended shall take effect March 12, 1952.

NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY,
By JOHN B. OLVERSON,
Recording Secretary.

SCHEDULE A OF NPA ORDER M-72

(REVISED MARCH 12, 1952)

AUTHORIZED INVENTORIES OF MARKET CHEMICAL WOOD PULP

I. *North American Market Chemical Wood Pulp*

(1) Bleached sulfite (including dissolving) Bleached sulfate (including dissolving) Soda	45 days' supply (one-fourth of estimated combined consumption [1] of these grades during the first 6 months of 1952).
(2) Unbleached sulfite	90 days' supply (one-half of estimated consumption [1] of this grade in the first 6 months of 1952).
(3) Unbleached sulfate	120 days' supply (two-thirds of estimated consumption [1] of this grade in the first 6 months of 1952).

II. *Northern European Market Chemical Wood Pulp*

(4) Bleached sulfite (including dissolving) Unbleached sulfite Bleached sulfate (including dissolving) Unbleached sulfate Soda	120 days' supply (two-thirds of estimated combined consumption [1] of these grades in first 6 months of 1952).

[1] Estimates of consumption, used in calculating authorized inventories, must not exceed consumption rate authorized by NPA Order M-72.

SCHEDULE B OF NPA ORDER M–72

(REVISED MARCH 12, 1952)

RESERVE PRODUCTION REQUIREMENT

Grade:	Percent
Bleached sulfite (including dissolving)	3
Unbleached sulfite	3
Bleached and semibleached sulfate (including dissolving)	3
Soda	3
Unbleached sulfate [2]	3

[2] The reserve production requirement for unbleached sulfate is suspended during the first and second calendar quarters of 1952.

SCHEDULE C OF NPA ORDER M–72

(ISSUED MARCH 12, 1952)

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION OF MARKET CHEMICAL WOOD PULP

1. The limitation on consumption of unbleached sulfate is suspended.

2. A person's authorized quarterly consumption of market chemical wood pulp other than unbleached sulfate is item *d* as determined by the following formula:

$$a \times \frac{b}{c} = d$$

where:

a is the person's authorized quarterly consumption of all grades of market chemical wood pulp (including unbleached sulfate) as computed under section 5 (including any adjustments granted by NPA prior to March 12, 1952).

b is the person's actual consumption of market chemical wood pulp excluding unbleached sulfate in the fourth calendar quarter of 1951.[3]

c is the person's actual consumption of market chemical wood pulp including unbleached sulfate in the fourth calendar quarter of 1951.[3]

d is the person's authorized quarterly consumption of market chemical wood pulp other than unbleached sulfate as established under this schedule.

3. This schedule is applicable only during the first and second calendar quarters of 1952.

[3] In figuring his actual consumption of market chemical wood pulp in the fourth calendar quarter of 1951, a person must include any chemical wood pulp of his own production which he consumed in lieu of market chemical wood pulp pursuant to sections 5 (b) and 6 (f) of NPA Order M–72.

[F. R. Doc. 52–3036; Filed, Mar. 12, 1952; 10:58 a. m.]

[NPA Order M–80 as Amended Mar. 12, 1952]

M–80—IRON AND STEEL—ALLOYING MATERIALS AND ALLOY PRODUCTS

This order as amended is found necessary and appropriate to promote the national defense and is issued pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended. In the formulation of this amended order, there has been consultation with industry representatives, including trade association representatives, and consideration has been given to their recommendations. However, consultation with representatives of all trades and industries affected in advance of the issuance of this amended order has been rendered impracticable due to the necessity for immediate action and because the order affects a large number of different trades and industries.

NPA Order M–80 of August 15, 1951, is affected as follows:

1. The definition of "alloy product" in section 2 (d) is changed to include "low-alloy high-strength steel" and "nickel anodes."

2. The definition of "alloy steel" in section 2 (d) (1) is changed to include steel containing 50 percent or more of iron and steel, and to set forth particulars respecting operations beginning with the second quarter of 1952.

3. The definition of "stainless steel" in section 2 (d) (2) is changed editorially, and to remove the reference to "stainless-clad steel."

4. The definition of "low-alloy high-strength steel" in section 2 (d) (3) is changed to include Navy high-tensile steel of a certain type.

5. The definition of "tool steel" in section 2 (d) (5) is changed to except plain carbon steel.

6. Sections 3 and 6 are changed to specify columbium, molybdenum, nickel, and tantalum procured from scrap as alloying materials in connection with melting and processing.

7. Section 10 (d) is changed to allow certain relaxation of use restrictions under conditions of impracticality.

8. Section 11 (a) is changed to permit extension of allocation authorizations under certain conditions.

9. A new paragraph (b) is added to section 11 setting forth certain alternative procedures for placing purchase orders.

10. Section 18 is amended by changing the 45-day provision respecting inventory to 60 days.

11. Sections 20, 21 (b), 21 (c), 22, and 23 are changed to conform to comparable wording in other NPA orders and regulations.

As amended, NPA Order M–80 reads as follows:

INTRODUCTORY

AUTHORITY: Sections 1 to 23 issued under sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, Pub. Law 96, 82d Cong.; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154. Interpret or apply sec. 101, 64 Stat. 799, Pub. Law 96, 82d Cong.; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2071; sec. 101, E. O. 10161, Sept. 9, 1950, 15 F. R. 6105; 3 CFR, 1950 Supp.; sec. 2, E. O. 10200, Jan. 3, 1951, 16 F. R. 61; secs. 402, 405, E. O. 10281, Aug. 28, 1951, 16 F. R. 8789.

INTRODUCTORY

SECTION 1. *What this order does.* This order in general covers alloying materials and alloy products. It requires all melters and processors to file proposed melting or processing schedules and data concerning inventories. It requires authorization of melting or processing schedules by National Production Authority (hereinafter called "NPA") and permits NPA to make changes therein. Certain schedules issued under this order require complete allocation of certain alloying materials and provide for the filing of applications with NPA for allocation authorizations; and these schedules also prohibit certain uses of specific alloying materials and alloy products. The order provides for the issuance of additional schedules when and if other alloying materials are to be made subject to allocation or to use limitations, or the use of any other alloy product is to be limited or prohibited. It contains provisions incidental to the effectuation of the foregoing in support of the Controlled Materials Plan and other programs requiring these alloying materials.

SEC. 2. *Definitions.* As used in this order:

(a) "Person" means any individual, corporation, partnership, association, or any other organized group of persons, and includes any agency of the United States or any other government. A person who keeps separate inventory records

for any separate operating or producing unit shall treat each such separate operating or producing unit as a separate person for the purposes of this order, unless NPA otherwise directs or permits upon application of such person.

(b) "Alloying material" means any one of the forms or compounds of the elements as listed and defined in List I appearing at the end of this order. This term does not include pure tungsten or pure molybdenum, both of which are covered by NPA Order M-81.

(c) "Restricted alloying material" means any alloying material made subject to complete allocation under the provisions of this order.

(d) "Alloy product" means and includes those kinds of steel or iron hereafter defined as "alloy steel," "stainless steel," "low-alloy high-strength steel," or "tool steel," and "nonferrous wrought or cast alloys," including high temperature, heat- and corrosion-resisting alloys, and nickel anodes:

(1) "Alloy steel" means steel containing 50 percent or more of iron or steel and any one or more of the following elements in the following amounts: Manganese, maximum of range in excess of 1.65 percent; silicon, maximum of range in excess of 0.60 percent (excepting electrical sheets and strip); copper, maximum of range in excess of 0.60 percent; aluminum, boron, chromium, cobalt, columbium, molybdenum, nickel, tantalum, titanium, tungsten, vanadium, zirconium, or any other alloying element, in any amount specified or known to have been added to obtain a desired alloying effect. For operations beginning with the second calendar quarter of 1952, clad steels which have an alloy steel base or carbon steel for which nickel and/or chromium is contained in the coating or cladding material (e. g., inconel, monel, or stainless) are alloy steels.

(2) "Stainless steel" means heat- and corrosion-resisting steel containing 50 percent or more of iron or steel and 10 percent or more of chromium whether with or without nickel, molybdenum, or other elements.

(3) "Low-alloy high-strength steel" means only the proprietary grades promoted and sold for this purpose, and Navy high-tensile steel Grade HT Specification Mil-S-16113 (Ships).

(4) "Nonferrous wrought or cast alloys" means nickel, cobalt, copper, aluminum, and other alloys containing one or more of the elements defined in List I of this order, and with less than 50 percent iron.

(5) "Tool steel" means any steel, except plain carbon steel, used for the manufacture of tools for use in mechanical fixtures, precision gages, or for hand or power hacksaws. This term includes the high-speed steels defined in Schedule B of this order.

(e) "Melter" means a person who produces alloy products by melting.

(f) "Alloying material supplier" means a person who produces alloying materials.

(g) "Processed product" means a product derived wholly or partially from an alloying material, by any means or process other than melting.

(h) "Processor" means a person who produces a processed product.

All definitions contained in this section 2 or List I of this order shall be applicable to the schedules at any time issued under the provisions of this order. The word "order" as used herein may include all schedules and lists issued as parts of this order.

PRODUCTION OF ALLOY PRODUCTS BY MELTING

SEC. 3. *Restrictions on melt.* No melter, who melts during any calendar month a greater quantity of any alloying material than shown on List II of this order, shall melt any such alloying material into an alloy product, except in accordance with a melting schedule which has been duly authorized by NPA under section 5 of this order. For the purpose of the preceding sentence, any columbium, molybdenum, nickel, or tantalum, procured from scrap (except when present at residual contamination) shall be considered an alloying material. Whenever an allocation authorization for the same period authorizes the use of a lesser amount of any alloying material (which is a restricted alloying material) than permitted by the melting schedule, then the use of any such restricted alloying material shall be governed by the allocation authorization rather than by the melting schedule.

SEC. 4. *Applications and reports from melters.* Each melter, who uses during any calendar month a greater quantity of any alloying material than shown in List II of this order, is hereby required to apply to NPA for approval of any proposed melting schedule on Form NPAF-60. Such application shall be filed with NPA not later than the first day of the month preceding the melt month, commencing September 1, 1951. Each melter, who uses during any calendar month a greater quantity of any alloying material than shown in List II, shall also file with NPA not later than September 7, 1951, a statement on Form NPAF-113 indicating the quantities of each alloying material in his inventory on certain dates, and shall furnish all other data required by that form. If any melter requires delivery or use of any restricted alloying material, he shall also file, simultaneously with Form NPAF-113, an application on Form NPAF-114. He shall file a separate application for each restricted alloying material required by him. Applications for allocation of restricted alloying materials are required whether or not a proposed melting schedule is approved. Authorization of a melting schedule does not carry with it authorization of an application for allocation. Whenever it is necessary in order to complete any of the above forms required to be filed under the provisions of this section, any person who orders alloy products from a melter shall state in his order the end use (by classification and specific part name) for which such alloy product will be used. A melter may file an additional melting schedule or schedules for authorization at any time.

SEC. 5. *Changes in melting schedules.* NPA may make such changes, modifications, postponements, or deletions in any proposed melting schedule filed by a melter as, in the discretion of NPA, may be deemed necessary or advisable in order to bring about the maximum possible conservation of alloying materials in the interest of national defense. Modifications or changes required by NPA in the alloy content of a product shall be binding upon a melter whether the alloy content of such product is procured from alloying materials, as defined in List I of this order, and/or from scrap containing usable quantities of such alloying material. Upon completion of the review of any proposed schedule or modification thereof as provided in this section, the approval of the melting schedule as originally filed or as modified will be mailed on Form GA-35, the Melting Schedule Metallurgical Authorization, to each melter at least 10 days prior to the first day of the melt month.

PRODUCTION OF PROCESSED PRODUCTS BY MEANS OTHER THAN MELTING

SEC. 6. *Restrictions on processing.* No processor, who processes during any calendar month a greater quantity of any alloying material than shown on List II of this order, shall incorporate any such alloying material into any processed product, except in accordance with a processing schedule which has been duly authorized by NPA under section 8 of this order. For the purpose of the preceding sentence, any columbium, molybdenum, nickel, or tantalum, procured from scrap (except when present as residual contamination) shall be considered an alloying material. Whenever an allocation authorization for the same period authorizes the use of a lesser amount of any alloying material (which is a restricted alloying material) than permitted by the processing schedule, then the use of any such restricted alloying material shall be governed by the allocation authorization rather than by the processing schedule.

SEC. 7. *Applications and reports from processors.* Each processor, who uses during any calendar month a greater quantity of any alloying material than shown in List II of this order, is required to apply to NPA for approval of any proposed processing schedule on Form NPAF-102. Such application shall be filed with NPA not later than the first day of the month preceding the processing month, commencing with September 1, 1951. Each processor who uses during any calendar month a greater quantity than shown on List II of any alloying material, shall also file with NPA on the seventh day of the month preceding the processing month, commencing September 7, 1951, a statement on Form NPAF-113 indicating the quantities of each alloying material in his inventory on certain dates, and shall furnish all other data required by that form. If any processer requires delivery or use of any restricted alloying material, he shall also file simultaneously with Form NPAF-113, an application for allocation on Form NPAF-114. He shall file a

separate application for each restricted alloying material required by him. Applications for allocation of restricted alloying materials are required whether or not a proposed processing schedule is authorized. Authorization of a processing schedule does not carry with it authorization of an application for allocation. Whenever it is necessary in order to complete any of the above forms required to be filed under the provisions of this section, each person who orders processed products from a processor shall state in his purchase order the end use (by classification and specific part name) for which such processed product will be used. A processor may file an additional processing schedule or schedules for authorization at any time.

SEC. 8. *Changes in processing schedules.* NPA may make such changes, modifications, postponements, or deletions in any proposed processing schedule filed by a processor, as in the discretion of NPA, may be deemed necessary or advisable in order to bring about the maximum possible conservation of alloying materials in the interests of national defense. Modifications or changes required by NPA in the alloy content of a product shall be binding upon a processor whether the alloy content of such product is procured from alloying materials, as defined in List I of this order, and/or from scrap containing usable quantities of such alloying materials. Upon completion of the review of any proposed processing schedule or modification thereof as provided in this section, the approval of the processing schedule, as originally filed or as modified, will be mailed on Form GA–41, Processing Schedule Authorization, to each processor prior to the first day of the processing month.

ALLOCATION OF ALLOYING MATERIALS

SEC. 9. *Alloying materials subject to complete allocation.* Schedules 1 through 5, inclusive, of this order continue complete allocation of nickel, cobalt, tungsten, molybdenum, and columbium and tantalum. These alloying materials are termed "restricted alloying materials." Separate schedules numbered consecutively from 6 upwards will be issued under this order for each alloying material to be made subject to complete allocation after the effective date of this order. Each numbered schedule makes a particular alloying material subject to complete allocation and contains any special requirements, exemptions, prohibited uses, or provisions pertaining to the particular alloying material that are not contained in this order.

SEC. 10. *Restrictions on deliveries and exceptions thereto.* (a) No alloying material supplier shall deliver to any person any restricted alloying material, except in accordance with the terms of an NPA directive, an allocation authorization issued to such alloying material supplier by NPA, or except upon receipt of the certification for users of limited quantities as required by the schedules of this order.

(b) No person shall accept delivery of a restricted alloying material from an alloying material supplier except in accordance with the terms of an allocation authorization or except upon delivery of the certificate for users of limited quantities as required by the schedules of this order.

(c) No alloying material supplier shall deliver any alloying material if he knows or has reason to believe that the person receiving the alloying material may not accept delivery thereof under this order or that he will use the alloying material in violation of this order.

(d) No melter or processor shall use in any calendar month a greater quantity of a restricted alloying material than that shown in List II of this order, or the quantity he is authorized to use for that month by Form NPAF–114 issued by NPA: *Provided*, That commencing with any calendar month in which a melter's or processor's method and rate of operations for that month did not make it practicable for him to use the total quantity of any restricted alloying material which he was authorized to use for such month by Form NPAF–114 issued by NPA, he may, during the immediately ensuing two consecutive calendar months, exceed his authorized monthly use of such restricted alloying material during each of such 2 months up to a maximum of 130 percent of the quantity authorized for use during each such month by Form NPAF–114: *Provided further*, That no person shall use in any period of three consecutive calendar months, commencing with January 1, 1952, a greater quantity of any restricted alloying material than the total weight of such material which he is authorized to use during such 3-month period by Form NPAF–114 issued by NPA. Any person who, pursuant to this paragraph, varies his actual monthly use from the authorized monthly use of a restricted alloying material over a successive 3-month period, or any portion thereof, shall by the seventh day of the month following each month of such 3-month period, report to NPA on Form NPAF–113 the exact quantity of the restricted alloying material used during each preceding month. When the amount of a restricted alloying material contained in the melting schedule authorization or processing schedule authorization is not the same as the amount allocated for use on Form NPAF–114, the lesser of the authorized amounts must not be exceeded, except as herein provided.

(e) The foregoing restrictions of this section with respect to deliveries shall not apply to deliveries of restricted alloying materials made to General Services Administration or to any other duly authorized Government agency of the United States for the purpose of stock piling.

SEC. 11. *Allocation authorizations.* (a) As set forth in sections 4 and 7 of this order, each melter and processor desiring to receive an allocation authorization for any restricted alloying material is required, commencing September 7, 1951, to file with NPA an application on Form NPAF–114. This form is required to be filed simultaneously with Form NPAF–113 on or before the seventh day of the month preceding the month in which delivery of the restricted alloying material is required. NPA may grant the application in whole or in part or may reject the application. Whenever an application is granted, in whole or in part, an authorization will be issued at least 10 days prior to the first day of the delivery month to the appropriate alloying material supplier and a copy furnished to the applicant. The copy returned to the applicant will show the amount of restricted alloying material he is authorized to use and the amount he is allowed for inventory purposes to permit continuous operation from month to month. The alloying material supplier to whom the allocation authorization is issued, shall fill orders of the applicant within the limits of the allocation authorization. No person receiving any restricted alloying material may use such restricted alloying material except in accordance with an allocation authorization. An allocation authorization issued by NPA to any person shall terminate at the close of the calendar month for which such allocation authorization was granted, except where a person varies his use of the restricted alloying material allocated, pursuant to section 10 (d) of this order.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 4 and 7 of this order, any melter or processor (except a supplier) who requires nickel anodes, nickel salts, chemicals, oxides, and catalysts or ceramic grades of cobalt, shall place, unless otherwise instructed by NPA, a purchase order therefor with his usual supplier, in lieu of filing Form NPAF–113, Form NPAF–114, and Form NPAF–60 or Form NPAF–102. The supplier shall then make application to NPA, pursuant to section 4 or 7 of this order, on the applicable forms for allocation of the total quantity of nickel anodes, nickel salts, chemicals, oxides and catalysts, or ceramic grades of cobalt represented by such purchase orders received from all of his melter and processor customers, together with his own requirements. Whenever such an application is approved by NPA, the supplier shall then allot among his melter or processor customers (in all cases, however, within the limit of the quantity approved by NPA, on Form GA–35 or Form GA–41, for melting or processing purposes by each such customer) the nickel anodes, nickel salts, chemicals, oxides, and catalysts or ceramic grades of cobalt, as the case may be, in the same proportion that the total quantity of such nickel anodes, nickel salts, chemicals, oxides, and catalysts or ceramic grades of cobalt, as the case may be, allocated to such supplier by NPA on Form NPAF–114, bears to the total quantity of such nickel anodes, nickel salts, chemicals, oxides, and catalysts or ceramic grades of cobalt, as the case may be, approved by NPA for melting or processing purposes on Form GA–35 or Form GA–41. Each melter or processor who, during any calendar month, obtains any restricted alloy material from his supplier pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph, shall be deemed to have received an approved melting or processing schedule and allocation authorization, for such month, from NPA covering the quantity of such material allotted to him

by his supplier, and he shall use the restricted alloying material so acquired only in conformance with the provisions of this order and the schedules thereto.

PROHIBITED PRODUCTS AND USES

SEC. 12. *Prohibited uses of alloying materials.* If the use of any alloying material for any particular purpose or product is to be prohibited, the provisions concerning such prohibition are, or will be, set forth in a schedule issued with or pursuant to this order concerning that alloying material. No person shall use any alloying material in violation of the provisions of any schedule issued with this order or which may be issued by NPA from time to time under this order.

SEC. 13. *Prohibited uses of alloy products or processed products.* Separate schedules lettered alphabetically may be issued under this order from time to time covering additional classes of alloy or processed products. Each schedule will contain specific prohibitions or restrictions as to specific classes of alloy products or processed products and additional requirements that are not now covered in this order. No person shall use or manufacture any alloy product or processed product in violation of the provisions of any schedule issued or which may be issued by NPA from time to time under this order.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 14. *Schedules.* Schedules issued under this order shall be numbered consecutively beginning with "1" or lettered alphabetically beginning with "A", and shall be designated according to number or letter as "Schedule _____ of NPA Order M–80." A schedule may be issued or amended without any change in the text of this order, and without any republication of this order or of any provision of this order. All provisions of any schedule shall be deemed to be incorporated into and made a part of this order as of the effective date of the schedule or amendment thereto, as the case may be. In the event of an inconsistency or conflict between the provisions of any schedule issued or which may be issued by NPA from time to time under this order and the provisions of this order, the provisions of the schedule shall govern. Schedules may be issued or amended at any time and from time to time and shall remain in full force and effect until individually amended, superseded, or revoked. This order may be amended without any change in the text of any schedule issued from time to time under this order.

SEC. 15. *Conservation required.* No person shall use a restricted alloying material in the production, processing, or manufacture of an alloy or processed product when it is commercially feasible to substitute some material therefor other than a restricted alloying material. No person shall use a greater quantity or higher quality of an alloying material in the production, processing, or manufacture of any alloy or processed product than is necessary to produce, process, or manufacture any such alloy or processed product on a commercially feasible basis, unless required to meet military material specifications.

SEC. 16. *Imports.* Nothing contained in this order shall prohibit the importation of any restricted alloying material: *Provided,* That any such restricted alloying material after importation and delivery to or for the account of the importer shall not be further delivered, used, or consumed except in accordance with the provisions of this order.

SEC. 17. *Relation to other NPA orders and regulations.* All provisions of any NPA regulation or order are superseded to the extent that they are inconsistent with this order or with the schedules issued from time to time under this order, but in all other respects the provisions of such regulations and orders shall remain in full force and effect. Except as otherwise directed in writing by NPA, restricted alloying material shall be delivered only under an allocation authorization pursuant to the provisions of this order and, accordingly, DO rated orders or other preference orders shall have no effect, except to the extent that NPA takes such DO or preference rating into account in granting an allocation authorization.

SEC. 18. *Limitation on inventories of alloying materials.* No melter or processor, notwithstanding any allocation authorization received by him, shall place an order for any alloying material (except ferro-manganese and ferro-silicon) calling for delivery of, and no such person shall accept delivery of, any such alloying material at a time when his inventory thereof exceeds, or by acceptance of such delivery would be made to exceed, 60 calendar days' requirements at his then scheduled rate and method of operation. Any melter or processor who at any time has outstanding orders for any alloying material calling for delivery earlier than, or in quantities greater than, he would be permitted to receive under this section, shall forthwith notify his supplier of the extent to which delivery cannot be accepted as scheduled, and such orders shall be adjusted accordingly. Imported as well as domestic alloying materials are subject to this order and are to be included in computing inventory: *Provided,* That any alloying material acquired prior to landing may be imported even though a person's inventory thereby becomes in excess of the amount herein permitted, but, that in such event, such person may not receive further deliveries from domestic sources until his inventory is reduced to permitted levels. Any alloying material which has been processed to any degree, but has not yet been actually incorporated into a finished or partially finished product is likewise to be included in computing inventory. The provisions of NPA Reg. 1 shall continue to apply to ferro-manganese, and, for the purposes of this order, shall also be deemed applicable to ferro-silicon.

SEC. 19. *Export of alloying materials.* Alloying materials exported from the United States, its territories or possessions, pursuant to a validated export license issued by the Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce, are exempt from all provisions of this order and of the schedules issued or which may be issued by NPA from time to time under this order, except for the provisions of section 9, and paragraphs (a) and (b) of section 10 of this order, and the provisions of this order requiring the keeping of records and the making of reports.

SEC. 20. *Request for adjustment or exception.* Any person affected by any provision of this order may file a request for adjustment or exception upon the ground that such provision works an undue or exceptional hardship upon him not suffered generally by others in the same trade or industry, or that its enforcement against him would not be in the interest of the national defense or in the public interest. In examining requests for adjustment or exception claiming that the public interest is prejudiced by the application of any provision of this order, consideration will be given to the requirements of the public health and safety, civilian defense, and dislocation of labor and resulting unemployment that would impair the defense program. Each request shall be in writing, by letter in triplicate, and shall set forth all pertinent facts, the nature of the relief sought, and the justification therefor.

SEC. 21. *Records and reports.* (a) Commencing September 1, 1951, every person who, at any time in a calendar month, had in his possession or under his control or who, during a calendar month, consumed any restricted alloying material in greater quantities than the minimum permitted by List II of this order shall report to NPA on Form NPAF–113 on or before the seventh day of the following month. However, if he applies on such form for an allocation of restricted alloying material for delivery during the succeeding month, his application serves also as the required report.

(b) Each person participating in any transaction covered by this order shall make and preserve, for at least 3 years thereafter, accurate and complete records of receipts, deliveries, inventories, production and use, in sufficient detail to permit the determination, after audit, whether each transaction complies with the provisions of this order. This order does not specify any particular accounting method and does not require alteration of the system of records customarily used, provided such records supply an adequate basis for audit. Records may be retained in the form of microfilm or other photographic copies instead of the originals by those persons who, at the time such microfilm or other photographic records are made, maintain such copies of records in the regular and usual course of business.

(c) All records required by this order shall be made available for inspection and audit by duly authorized representatives of the National Production Authority, at the usual place of business where maintained.

(d) Persons subject to this order shall make such records and submit such additional reports to NPA as it shall require, subject to the terms of the Federal Reports Act of 1942 (5 U. S. C. 139–139F).

SEC. 22. *Communications.* All communications concerning this order shall be addressed to the National Production Authority, Washington 25, D. C., Ref: NPA Order M-80.

SEC. 23. *Violations.* Any person who wilfully violates any provision of this order, or any other order or regulation of NPA, or who wilfully furnishes false information or conceals any material fact in the course of operation under this order, is guilty of a crime and upon conviction may be punished by fine or imprisonment or both. In addition, administrative action may be taken against any such person to suspend his privilege of making or receiving further deliveries of materials or using facilities under priority or allocation control and to deprive him of further priorities assistance.

NOTE: All reporting and record-keeping requirements of this order have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

This order as amended shall take effect March 12, 1952.

NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY,
By JOHN B. OLVERSON,
Recording Secretary.

LIST I—DEFINITIONS OF ALLOYING MATERIALS

1. *Boron* means ferro-boron, boron metal, and all other alloys used as sources of boron.
2. *Calcium* means calcium-silicon, calcium-manganese-silicon, and metallic calcium.
3. *Chromium* means all forms of ferro-chromium including those alloys known as ferro-silicon chromium and ferro-chromium silicon, chromium nickel, chromium metal, and all other compositions containing more than 25 percent chromium, which are used as sources of chromium in commercial manufacture or processing.
4. *Cobalt* means and includes cobalt metal, cobalt oxide, cobalt fines, cobalt powder, and all other primary compounds, as well as scrap containing more than 5 percent cobalt, which are used as sources of cobalt in commercial manufacture and processing.
5. *Columbium and tantalum* mean ferro-columbium and ferro-columbium tantalum.
6. *Manganese* means ferro manganese, manganese metal, silicomanganese, silicospiegel, spiegelisen, and all other compositions used as sources of manganese in the manufacture of any alloy products.
7. *Molybdenum* means ferro-molybdenum, all grades of molybdenum oxide, and all primary molybdates and other molybdenum compounds used as a source of molybdenum in commercial manufacture and processing. It does not include the molybdenum present in steel scrap or pure molybdenum metal or scrap molybdenum metal.
8. *Nickel* means only the following forms of primary nickel: electrolytic nickel, ingots, pigs, rondelles, cubes, pellets and powder, rolled and cast anodes, shot, oxides, salts, and chemicals and residues derived directly from new nickel, including residues containing nickel derived as a byproduct from copper refinery operations.
9. *Silicon* means all grades of ferro-silicon including silvery iron or silicon pig, all grades of silicon metal, and all other compositions containing more than 6 percent metallic silicon, which are used as sources of silicon in the manufacture of any alloy products.
10. *Titanium* means all grades of ferro-titanium, titanium metal, and other alloys used to add titanium in the manufacture of any alloy products.
11. *Tungsten* means ferro-tungsten, tungsten scrap, and tungsten ores and concentrates. It does not include pure tungsten metal.

(a) Tungsten scrap means steel or alloy scrap containing 1 percent or more tungsten.

(b) Tungsten ores and concentrates means any ore or concentrate, either natural or synthetic, when used as a source of tungsten in the manufacture of any alloy products.

12. *Vanadium* means all forms of ferro-vanadium, vanadium pentoxide, and all other alloys and compositions used as sources of vanadium in commercial manufacture and processing.
13. *Zirconium* means zirconium metal, ferro-aluminum-zirconium, zirconium-silicon alloys, and all other metallic compositions used as sources of zirconium in the manufacture of any alloy products.

LIST II—QUANTITIES OF CONTAINED METALS IN ALLOYING MATERIALS EXEMPTED PER MONTH

1. Boron—100 pounds.
2. Calcium—1,000 pounds.
3. Chromium—2,000 pounds; except chromium metal—50 pounds.
4. Cobalt—25 pounds.
5. Columbium and tantalum—10 pounds.
6. Manganese—15 tons; except manganese metal—100 pounds.
7. Molybdenum—200 pounds.
8. Nickel—100 pounds.
9. Silicon—15 tons; except silicon metal—100 pounds.
10. Titanium—200 pounds.
11. Tungsten—25 pounds.
12. Vanadium—500 pounds.
13. Zirconium—200 pounds.

[F. R. Doc. 52-3037; Filed, Mar. 12, 1952; 10:59 a. m.]

Chapter XVIII—National Shipping Authority, Maritime Administration, Department of Commerce

[NSA Order No. 62 (AGE-7)]

AGE-7—AUTHORITY OF GENERAL AGENTS TO PROVIDE FOR AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE LIBRARY SERVICE

Sec.
1. What this order does.
2. General Agents' authority; form of agreement.
3. Rate of compensation.
4. Period of the agreement.

AUTHORITY: Sections 1 to 4 issued under sec. 204, 49 Stat. 1987, as amended; 46 U. S. C. 1114.

SECTION 1. *What this order does.* This order authorizes each General Agent to enter into an agreement with the American Merchant Marine Library Association to furnish GAA vessels with library books; prescribes the rate of compensation to be paid; and adopts a standard form of agreement to be executed by each General Agent.

SEC. 2. *General Agents' authority; form of agreement.* Each General Agent is authorized to enter into an agreement with the American Merchant Marine Library Association, an educational association incorporated and existing under the laws of the State of New York, to furnish and maintain standard libraries on board vessels operated by each General Agent under Service Agreement "GAA 3-19-51". The form of the agreement shall be as follows:

AGREEMENT BETWEEN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

This agreement, made as of the 20th day of March 1951, by and between the United States of America (herein called the "United States") acting by and through the Department of Commerce, Maritime Administration, National Shipping Authority, and represented by its General Agent _____, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of _____ (herein called the "General Agent") and the American Merchant Marine Library Association, an educational association incorporated and existing under the laws of the State of New York, and having its principal office and place of business in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York (herein called the "Association").

Witnesseth:

Whereas the Association was incorporated for the purpose of establishing and maintaining on board merchant vessels of the United States, small libraries for the use of the officers and crews. The standard library unit of the Association contains approximately 40 bound books, 30 pocket books and pamphlets, and a bundle of magazines packed in a suitable case; and

Whereas the United States is desirous of having the Association furnish and maintain standard libraries on board vessels operated by the General Agent for the account of the United States.

Now, therefore, in consideration of the reciprocal undertakings and promises, the United States and the Association agree as follows:

ARTICLE 1. The Association agrees to deliver to each vessel operated by the General Agent under Service Agreement "GAA 3-19-51" at any one of the ports where the Association now has, or may hereafter have, a duly established agent, one of its standard library units, and to allow said unit to remain on the vessel for the balance of the calendar year, or until replaced by another standard library unit. The Association agrees to replace the library units on the vessels from time to time during the year with standard library units as requested by the General Agent whenever practicable when the vessel is in a port where the Association maintains a duly established agent.

ART. 2. The Association agrees to deliver the standard library units to the vessels at its own risk and expense, and to remove them from any vessel within 5 days of the receipt of notice from the General Agent to do so. If the Association fails to remove a library unit within 5 days of the receipt of notice to remove, the General Agent may remove the library unit at the risk and expense of the Association. The library units shall be maintained on the vessels at the risk of the Association, and neither the United States nor the General Agent shall be liable to the Association for any loss or damage to any library unit whatsoever or to any book, pamphlet, magazine, case or other article of whatsoever nature contained in or as a part of the library unit, regardless of the cause of the loss or damage.

ART. 3. The United States agrees to pay the Association $50.00 per vessel per year, for each vessel furnished with one or more standard library units during each calendar year, provided such unit is on board the vessel for a period of at least 45 days during such calendar year. The Association agrees to submit vouchers to the General Agent showing the number of standard library units furnished during each calendar year,

and listing the names of the vessels and the dates of delivery of standard library units to the vessels.

ART. 4. No member of or delegate to Congress or Resident Commissioner is, or shall be, admitted to any share or part of this contract or to any benefit that may arise therefrom, except as provided in Section 116 of the Act of Congress approved March 4, 1909 (35 Stat. 1109).

ART. 5. The Association warrants that it has not employed any person to solicit or secure this contract upon any agreement for a commission, percentage, brokerage, or fee, contingent or otherwise. Breach of this warranty shall give the United States the right to terminate the contract, or at its discretion, to deduct from the contract price or consideration the amount of such commission, percentage, brokerage, or fee. This warranty shall not apply to commissions payable by contractors upon contracts or sales secured or made through bona fide established commercial or selling agencies maintained by the Association for the purpose of securing business.

ART. 6. This agreement shall be deemed to contain all the provisions required by Section 104 of the Renegotiation Act of 1951. The contractor (which term as used in this sentence means the party contracting to perform the work or furnish the materials required by this agreement) shall, in compliance with said Section 104, insert the provisions of this Article in each subcontract and purchase order made or issued in carrying out this agreement.

ART. 7. This agreement shall be in effect for the calendar years 1951 and 1952. It may be renewed thereafter by mutual agreement as authorized by the Director, National Shipping Authority.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have executed this agreement in quadruplicate the day and year first above written.

[SEAL] UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
MARITIME ADMINISTRATION,
NATIONAL SHIPPING AUTHORITY,

By ----------
General Agent

By ----------
(Title)

Attest:

Secretary

[SEAL] AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,

By ----------

Attest:

Secretary

SEC. 3. *Rate of compensation.* The American Merchant Marine Library Association shall be paid $50.00 per vessel per year for each vessel furnished with one or more standard library units during each calendar year, provided such unit is on board the vessel for a period of at least 45 days during such calendar year.

SEC. 4. *Period of the agreement.* The agreement shall be in effect for the calendar years 1951 and 1952. It may be renewed thereafter by mutual agreement as authorized by the Director, National Shipping Authority.

Approved: March 5, 1952.

[SEAL] C. H. MCGUIRE,
Director,
National Shipping Authority.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2942; Filed, Mar. 12, 1952; 8:46 a. m.]

TITLE 33—NAVIGATION AND NAVIGABLE WATERS

Chapter I—Coast Guard, Department of the Treasury

Subchapter K—Security of Vessels

[CGFR 52-11]

PART 122—SAFETY MEASURES

ATOMIC ATTACK INSTRUCTIONS FOR MERCHANT VESSELS IN PORT

Pursuant to the authority of 33 CFR 6.14-1 in Executive Order 10173 (15 F. R. 7007, 3 CFR, 1950 Supp.) as amended by Executive Order 10277 (16 F. R. 7537), the Commandant may prescribe such conditions and restrictions relating to vessels in port as he finds to be necessary under existing circumstances to achieve the purposes of the regulations relating to the safeguarding of vessels, harbors, ports, and waterfront facilities of the United States. The purpose of the new regulations designated as 33 CFR Part 122, regarding safety measures, is to require certain additional safety precautions for vessels. A placard containing atomic attack instructions for merchant vessels in port has been prepared and its initial distribution by the Coast Guard to inspected merchant vessels is now being done. Copies of the placard are to be posted in conspicuous places on board vessels in order that operating personnel will be aware of what to do in an emergency. Because of the urgency in having these instructions available to personnel on board merchant vessels, it is hereby found that compliance with the notice of proposed rule making, public rule making procedure thereon, and effective date requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act is contrary to the public interest.

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Commandant, United States Coast Guard, by Executive Order 10173, as amended by Executive Order 10277, the following regulations are added to Chapter I of 33 CFR and shall become effective on and after date of publication of this document in the FEDERAL REGISTER:

Sec.
122.01 General.
122.10 Atomic attack instructions for merchant vessels in port.

AUTHORITY: §§ 122.01 and 122.10 issued under sec. 1, 40 Stat. 220, as amended; 50 U. S. C. 1; E. O. 10173, Oct. 18, 1950, 15 F. R. 7005, 3 CFR, 1950 Supp., E. O. 10277, Aug. 1, 1951, 16 F. R. 7537.

§ 122.01 *General.* The regulations in this part require additional safety precautions for vessels in accordance with § 6.14-1 of this chapter.

§ 122.10 *Atomic attack instructions for merchant vessels in port.* A placard (Form CG 3256) containing atomic attack instructions for merchant vessels in port has been prepared for the information and assistance of persons on board merchant vessels. When given to the master of a vessel by the Coast Guard, the placards (Form CG 3256) shall be posted in conspicuous places in the pilothouse, engine room, and in the seamen's, firemen's and steward's departments of the vessel.

Dated: March 7, 1952.

[SEAL] MERLIN O'NEILL,
Vice Admiral, U. S. Coast Guard,
Commandant.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2950; Filed, Mar. 12, 1952; 8:47 a. m.]

Chapter II—Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army

PART 203—BRIDGE REGULATIONS

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

Pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of the River and Harbor Act of August 18, 1894 (28 Stat. 362; 33 U. S. C. 499), § 203.245 governing the operation of certain drawbridges where constant attendance of draw tender is not required over navigable waters discharging into the Atlantic Ocean south of and including Chesapeake Bay and into the Gulf of Mexico, except the Mississippi River and its tributaries and outlets, is amended, and §§ 203.490 and 203.509 are revoked, as follows:

§ 203.245 *Navigable waters discharging into the Atlantic Ocean south of and including Chesapeake Bay and into the Gulf of Mexico, except the Mississippi River and its tributaries and outlets; bridges where constant attendance of draw tenders is not required.* * * *

(f) *Waterways discharging into Chesapeake Bay.* * * *

(3) Dorseys Creek, Md.; Maryland State Roads Commission bridge and Baltimore and Annapolis Railroad Company bridge at Annapolis. At least five hours' advance notice required.

(4) Weems Creek, Md.; Anne Arundel County highway bridge at West Annapolis. From October 1 to April 30, inclusive, and between sunset and sunrise from May 1 to September 30, inclusive, at least five hours' advance notice required.

(5) South River, Md.; Anne Arundel County highway bridge at Riva. Between sunset and sunrise, at least five hours' advance notice required: *Provided*, That any notice is sufficient if given directly to the draw tender while on duty.

* * * * *

(8-a) Patuxent River, Md.; Maryland State Roads Commission bridge at Benedict. Between 6:00 p. m. and 6:00 a. m. (local time), advance notice required, to be given verbally or by telephone to the Toll Captain at the Administration Building at the east end of the bridge before 6:00 p. m. The owner of or agency controlling the bridge shall keep a complete record of all openings of the draw in such form as may be prescribed by the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers, and shall report to him all cases where the draw has been required to be kept open for an unreasonable length of time.

* * * * *

(18) Appomattox River, Va.; Seaboard Air Line Railway Company bridge near Hopewell. Between 4:00 p. m. and 8:00 a. m., at least 30 minutes' advance notice required.

(h) *Waterways discharging into Atlantic Ocean south of Charleston.* * * *

(12) Altamaha River, Ga.; all drawbridges. At least 24 hours' advance notice required.

(12–a) Oconee River, Ga.; drawbridges downstream from Central of Georgia Railroad Company bridge at Oconee. At least 24 hours' advance notice required.

(12–b) Oconee River, Ga.; Central of Georgia Railway Company bridge at Oconee. At least seven days' advance notice required. Paragraph (e) of this section shall not apply to this bridge.

(12–c) Ocmulgee River, Ga.; all drawbridges. At least 24 hours' advance notice required.

* * * * *

(19) Kissimmee River, Fla.; Seaboard Air Line Railway Company bridge near Basinger. At least 24 hours' advance notice required.

(20) Kissimmee River, Fla.; State Road Department of Florida bridge near Basinger (at Fort Bassenger). At least 96 hours' advance notice required. Paragraph (e) of this section shall not apply to this bridge.

NOTE: This bridge is now under construction.

(21) Kissimmee River, Fla.; State Road Department of Florida bridge near southerly end of Lake Kissimmee. At least 24 hours' advance notice required.

(i) *Waterways discharging into Gulf of Mexico east of Mississippi River.* * * *

(18–a) Tombigbee River, Ala.; Southern Railway Company bridge near Epes. At least 24 hours' advance notice required, to be given to the railroad company's station agent at Epes between 8:00 a. m. and 4:00 p. m. on any day except Saturdays and Sundays, either by telephone maintained on the bridge by the railroad company for the purpose or in any other manner convenient to the operator of the vessel.

* * * * *

(j) *Waterways discharging into Gulf of Mexico west of Mississippi River.* (1) Bayou Lafourche, La.; Texas and New Orleans Railroad Company bridge at Lafourche. At least 48 hours' advance notice required.

* * * * *

§ 203.490 *Tombigbee River, Ala.; Alabama Great Southern railroad bridge at Epes, Ala.* (Revoked).

§ 203.509 *Calcasieu River, La.; State of Louisiana Department of Highways bridge at Lake Charles.* (Revoked).

[Regs., Feb. 26, 1952, 823.01–ENGWO] (28 Stat. 362; 33 U. S. C. 499)

[SEAL] WM. E. BERGIN,
Major General, U. S. Army,
The Adjutant General.

[F. R. Doc. 52–2344; Filed, Mar. 12, 1952; 8:46 a. m.]

TITLE 39—POSTAL SERVICE

Chapter I—Post Office Department

PART 35—PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO THE SEVERAL CLASSES OF MAIL MATTER

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

a. In § 35.13 *Nonmailable articles and compositions* add the following new paragraph:

(c) *Matter of harmful nature.* (1) Post cards, postal cards, and envelopes, bearing particles of glass, metal, mica, sand, tinsel, or other similar substances, are unmailable, except when enclosed in envelopes tightly sealed to prevent the escape of such particles, or when treated in such manner as will prevent the objectionable substance from being rubbed off.

(2) Matter liable to destroy, deface, or otherwise damage the contents of mail bags or harm the person of anyone engaged in the postal service, such as caustic poisons (acids and alkalies), oxidizing materials, or flammable solids with ignition point under 250° F., or which are likely under conditions incident to transportation to cause fires through friction, through absorption of moisture, through spontaneous chemical changes or as a result of retained heat from the manufacturing or processing; explosives or containers previously used for shipping high explosives having a liquid ingredient (such as dynamite), ammunition; fireworks; highly flammable liquids or substances with flash point under 20° F. (Tag. closed tester); radioactive materials except as provided in § 35.16a; matches; or articles exhaling a bad odor.

(3) The matter listed in subdivision (i) of this subparagraph is classed as nonmailable. The fact that certain matter is not listed does not signify that it is mailable, as all matter which is outwardly or of its own force dangerous or injurious to life, health or property is classed as nonmailable under this section. It should also be understood that while some chemicals in pure form are nonmailable, such chemicals when present in a solvent or otherwise diluted, may be mailable in certain concentrations and in specified limited amounts, subject also to packaging specifications, as prescribed by the Bureau of Transportation.

(i) *Nonmailable matter (partial list).* Matter of lesser concentrations indicated by an asterisk below may be mailable with quantity restrictions and specification packaging. Consult post office.

Acetal.
*Acetic acid (20 percent or above).
Acetic anhydride.
Acetone.
Acetonitrile.
Acetyl chloride.
Acid digestion mixture (Hartman-Leddon, Leitz).
Acidified indicator solution (Hartman-Leddon).
Acid proofing solutions Nos. 1 and 2 (Hartman-Leddon).
Alcoholic potash (concentrated).
Aldrin.
Alkaline alcohol wash reagent (Leitz).
Alkaline copper solution (Folin and Wu).
Alkaline potassium iodide solution (Hartman-Leddon).
Alkaline potassium permanganate solution (Hartman-Leddon).
Alkaline pyrogallol orsat.
Allyl bromide.
Allyl chloride.
Allyl ethyl ether.
Allyl iodide.
Aluminum bromide, anhydrous.
Aluminum chloride, anhydrous.
Aluminum metal (dust).
Aluminum sulfide.
*Ammonia water (5 percent or above).
*Ammonium hydroxide (5 percent or above).
Ammonium nitrate.
Ammonium perchlorate.
Ammonium persulfate.
Ammonium picrate.
Ammonium sulfide.
Amylanthracene.
Amylene.
Amyl Mercaptan.
Amyl Nitrite.
Di-sec-amylphenol.
Di-sec-n-amyl phenol.
Otho sec-n-amyl phenol.
Para secondary amyl phenol.
Poly secondary amyl phenol.
Anhydrone (Sargent).
Antiformin:
  No. 1. Sodium hypochlorite.
  No. 2. Sodium hydroxide.
Arsenic chloride.
Barium chlorate.
Barium dioxide, powder.
Barium perchlorate.
Batteries, electric storage, wet.
Benedict color reagent (Hartman-Leddon).
Benzal chloride.
1,2-benzanthracene.
Benzene (benzol).
Benzenesulfonyl chloride.
Benzidin reagent for occult blood test (acetic acid).
Benzine.
Benzoyl chloride.
Benzyl diethylamine.
Beryllium fluoride lumps.
Beryllium metal powder.
Beryllium nitrate crystals.
Beryllium oxide crucible shapes.
Beryllium oxide powder.
Beryllium solid shapes and lumps.
Beryllium sulfate crystals.
Bial reagent (Hartman-Leddon).
Bromine.
Di-iso-butylamine.
Mono butylamine.
Butyl chloride.
iso-butyl chlorocarbonate.
n-butyl chlorocarbonate.
di-iso-butylene.
Butyl ether.
Calcium hypochlorite.
Calcium phosphide.
Carbol fuchsin—Czaplewiski stain (5 percent carbolic acid).
Carbolic acid.
Carbol xylol weigert (strength in phenol).
Carbon disulfide.
Chloral.
Chloral cyanohydrin.
Chlorates:
  Barium chlorate.
  Potassium chlorate.
  Sodium chlorate.
  Strontium chlorate.
Chlorine.
Cleaning solution (acid chromate).
Cleaning solution (Ulm-Sheftel reagent No. 17).
Collodion.
Collodion U. S. P. flexible.
Collodion, cotton (pyroxylin).
Creolin.
Cresol.
Creosote.
Cresylic acid.

Cuprammonium solution (Hartman-Leddon).
Cuprous chloride orsat (acid solution).
Cuprous cyanide.
Cyanide chloride mixture.
Cyanide, urea solution Folin.
Cyanogas.
Cyclohexene.
Decalcifying fluid (Hartman-Leddon).
Desicchlora (barium perchlorate, anhydrous).
Diacetone alcohol.
Diamino anisole dihydrochloride.
Diamino toluene sulfate.
Diamyl sulfide.
1,2,5,6,-dibenzanthracene.
Dibutyl tin diacetate.
Dibutyl tin dichloride.
Dibutyl tin maleate.
a-b-dichloroethyl ether.
s-dichloromethyl ether.
3,4-dichloronitrobenzene.
2,6-dichloro-4-nitroaniline.
Dieldrin.
Diethylamine.
Beta-diethylaminoethyl chloride hydrochloride.
Diethylene triamine.
b,b'-dihydroxyethyl sulfide.
Dilauryl tin dichloride.
Dilute Standards (manganese) (Hartman-Leddon).
Beta-dimethylaminoethyl chloride hydrochloride.
Beta-dimethylaminoisopropyl chloride hydrochloride.
Dimethyl ketone.
Dimethyl sulfate.
2,4-dinitroaniline.
o-, or m-, or p-dinitrobenzene.
2,4-, or 3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid.
3,5-dinitrobenzoyl chloride.
2,4-dinitrochlorobenzene.
2,6-dinitro-4-chlorophenol.
4,4'-dinitrodiazoaminobenzene.
2,4-dinitrodiethylaniline.
2,4-, or 2, 6-dinitrophenol.
2,4-dinitrophenol sodium salt.
2,4-dinitrophenylacetic acid.
Dipicrylamine.
Ehrlich aldehyde reagent Nos. 1 and 2.
Epichlorohydrin.
Ether.
Ether petroleum.
Ethyl acetate reagent anhydrous.
Ethylene thiourea.
Ethyl pentachlorophenyl carbonate.
Ethyl bromide.
Ethyl chlorocarbonate.
Ethyl dibromoacetate.
2-ethylhexylamine.
Ethyl iodide.
Ethyl thiocyanate.
Ethylthioglycolic acid.
Fehling solution No. 1 alkaline.
Fluorescent tubes containing beryllium.
Formaldehyde.
Formic acid.
Gasoline.
Gies Biuret reagent.
Glycerine alpha dichlorohydrin.
Glycerine formal.
Glycerine furfural.
Glyceryl alpha, gamma di-isoamyl ether.
Glyceryl alpha, gamma dimethyl ether.
Glyceryl alpha, gamma diphenyl ether (solid).
Glyceryl alpha mono-n-butyl ether.
Glyceryl alpha monoisoamyl ether.
Glyceryl alpha monomethyl ether.
Glyceryl alpha monophenyl ether (sol).
n-heptylamine.
Hydriodic acid.
Hydrobomic acid.
*Hydrochloric acid (above 5 percent).
Hydrochlorides of various nitrogen mustards.
Hydrofluoric acid.
Hydrofluosilicic acid.
Hydrogen peroxide (above 3½ percent).
Hydrogen sulfide in water.
Hypobromite.
Hypochlorous acid.
Iodine A. C. S., reagent, resublimed.
Iodine U. S. P., resublimed.
Iodine hanus solution.
Iodine Wijs solution.
Di-isopropylfluorophosphate.
Lacto-phenol solution (strength in phenol).
Lead tetra-acetate.
Liquor, intoxicating.
Lye.
Lysol.
Magnesium metal, powder or ribbon.
Magnesium perchlorate anhy. (anhydrone).
Maleic anydride.
Manganese dibutylphthalamate.
Matches, strike—anywhere.
Meta or para cresol.
Methanol.
p-methoxybenzoyl chloride.
Methyl acetate.
Methyl alcohol.
Methyl bromide.
Methyl n-butyl ether.
Methyl cholanthrene.
Methyl iodide.
Methyl isothiocyanate.
Million reagent.
Acid molybdate.
Molybdate reagent (14.7 percent H_2SO_4).
Molybdic-sulfuric acid reagent.
Molybdophosphoric solution.
Acid monochloracetic (reagent) (Hartman-Leddon).
*Muriatic acid (above 5 percent).
Nessler's reagent.
Newman's stain (No. 2 formula).
Nicotine (alkaloid or sulfate).
*Nitric acid (5 percent or above).
Nitrobenzene.
p-nitrobenzyl bromide.
p-nitrobenzyl chloride.
Nitrogen mustards, hydrochlorides of.
Nitrolene (Nitroloid Co.).
Nitromethane.
Nylander reagent.
Obermayer solution.
Orthocen K.
Osmic acid.
*Oxalic acid (10 percent or above).
Oxygen (liquid).
Paraformaldehyde.
Paralith developer (Afga).
Parathion.
Pentalarm (Sharples).
Perchlorates:
- Ammonium perchlorate.
- Anhydrone (magnesium perchlorate anhy.).
- Barium perchlorate.
- Desicchlora (barium perchlorate Anhy.).
- Perchloric acid.
- Potassium perchlorate.

Perosmic acid.
*Phenol (5 percent or above).
Phenol disulphonic acid solution.
di nitro secondary butyl phenol.
Phloroglucinol.
Acid phosphoric, meta glacial, anhydride, or ACS ortho.
Phosphoric-sulfuric acid mixture.
Phosphorus, white, yellow.
Phosphorus amorphous.
Phosphorus oxychloride.
Phosphorus pentachloride.
Phosphorus pentasulfide.
Phosphorus pentoxide.
Phosphorus trichloride.
Picric acid.
Pitch, liquid oil.
Potassium bromate.
Potassium chlorate.
Potassium cyanide.
*Potassium hydrate (10 percent or above).
*Potassium hydroxide (10 percent or above).
Potassium 3-hydroxybutyldithiocarbamate.
Potassium metal.
Potassium perchlorate.
Propionaldehyde.
Propionitrile.
di-iso-propylamine.
Rags, oily.
Resin cresol grade B and grade C.
Resin cresylic acid.
Rice solutions:
- No. 1. Hypobromite.
- No. 2. Sodium hydroxide.

Robert reagent.
Schmidt's reagent.
Schweitzer reagent (cuprammonium hydroxide).
Scott-Wilson reagent.
Seliwanoff reagent.
Silver cyanide.
Silver nitrate.
Sodamide.
Soda lime.
Sodium amalgam.
Sodium calcium hydrate dry (4-, 8-, 12-, or 60-mesh).
Sodium chlorate.
Sodium chloride-trichloracetic acid solution (Leitz).
Sodium cyanide.
Sodium fluoroacetate.
*Sodium hydroxide (10 percent or above).
Sodium 3-hydroxybutyldithiocarbamate.
Sodium hypochlorite.
Sodium metal.
Sodium peroxide.
Sodium selenate.
Sodium sulfide solution.
Solozone (Dupont).
Stannic chloride anhydrous fuming.
Stannous chloride solution.
Storage batteries containing acid.
Strontium chlorate.
Sulfosalicylic acid.
Sulfur dioxide.
*Sulfuric acid (above 5 percent).
Sulfur chloride.
Tetrabutyl tin.
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate.
Tetranitroaniline.
Tetranitromethylaniline.
Thallium sulfate.
o-, m-, or p-thiocresol.
Thioglycolic acid.
Thionyl chloride.
Thiophene.
Thiophenol.
Thiovanic acid.
Thorium oxide (thoria).
Titanium tetrachloride.
Trichloracetic acid.
Trinitrocresol.
Trinitroluene (titron).
Trinitronaphthalene,
2,4,6,-trinitrophenylhydrazine.
Weedex (arsenical).
Weed Killer (phenol) (Dow).
Wood alcohol.
Zinc phosphide.

b. In § 35.14 *Inflammable substances* make the following changes:

1. Amend paragraphs (a) and (b) to read as follows:

(a) *When mailable.* Flammable liquids having a flash point between 20° F. (Tag. closed tester) and 80° F. (Tag. open tester) which are not poisonous or explosive or unmailable for reasons other than their inflammability, shall be accepted for transmission in the domestic continental mails, except the Air Service, when in quantities of not more than 6 ounces in securely closed strong glass or earthenware containers, or not more than 12 ounces in securely closed good quality metal containers. At least 2 percent of the capacity of such containers shall be left vacant. They shall be surrounded by approved absorbent material in quantity sufficient to take up all the liquid in case of breakage and shall be cushioned in a strong, tightly closed outside container of metal, wood, or fiberboard. Such parcels shall be marked "Flammable" and "Flash point between

20° F. and 80° F., not over 6 ounces in glass container, or not over 12 ounces in metal container." They shall be dispatched inside of mail bags. Liquids with flash point below 20° F. (Tag. closed tester) are prohibited in the mails.

(b) *Packing and marking.* Flammable liquids mentioned in paragraph (a) of this section in larger quantities with flash point over 40° F. (Tag. closed tester) but not over 80° F. (Tag. open tester) shall be accepted for transmission in the domestic continental mails except the Air Service when in quantities not exceeding 1 gallon in securely closed strong glass or earthen containers, or not exceeding 5 gallons in securely closed good quality metal containers. At least 2 percent of capacity of such containers shall be left vacant. They shall be individually cushioned to prevent breakage or leakage in a strong, tightly closed outside container of metal, wood, or fiberboard bearing name of contents and an approved bright red caution label. When in extra strong metal containers, with handle or bail, of 1-gallon size or larger, the boxing may be omitted. They shall be dispatched outside of mail bags. The caution label shall be diamond-shaped, each side 4 inches long with wording painted in black letters inside of a black lined border measuring 3½ inches on each side, such wording to be as follows:

Keep away from fire, heat, and open-flame lights. Caution. Leaking packages must be removed to safe place. Do not drop. Flash point over 40° F. (Tag. closed tester) to 80° F. Contents: If in glass container—over 6 ounces but not over 1 gallon. If in metal container—over 12 ounces but not over 5 gallons. This is to certify that contents of this package are properly described by name and are packed and marked and are in proper condition for transportation according to the regulations prescribed by the Post Office Department.

(Shipper's name)

2. Insert new paragraph (c) to read as follows:

(c) *Flammable liquids (nontoxic) in polyethylene bottles*—(1) *Quantity.* No more than 64 fluid ounces of mailable liquid which will not permeate through the bottle or cause the bottle to deteriorate, and which has a flash point between 70° (Tag. open tester) and 80° F., may be enclosed in one parcel.

(2) *Bottle specifications.* Capacity of bottles shall not exceed 8 ounces. They must be tear resistant and will, including closure, withstand a temperature of 200° F., and a load pressure of 300 pounds at room temperature (73.5° F.) with bottle in a vertical position, without leakage. The closure on such bottles shall consist of a properly fitting good quality cap of such design as will provide a secure closure and will not leak regardless of deformation of neck of bottle.

(3) *Packing and labeling.* When quantity does not exceed 6 fluid ounces in one parcel the packing prescribed in paragraph (a) of this section shall apply and the parcel shall be marked "Flammable—Flash Point between 70° and 80° F.—not over 6 ounces in polyethylene container." When quantity exceeds 6 fluid ounces, the packing and labeling prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section shall apply except that the caution label shall be modified to show flash point range, quantity and type of container.

(4) *Combustible liquids (nontoxic) in polyethylene bottles; quantity.* No more than 1 gallon of mailable liquid which will not permeate through the bottle or cause the bottle to deteriorate and which has a flash point of 150° F. or lower but above 80° F., may be enclosed in one parcel.

(5) *Bottle specifications.* Same as in paragraph (d) (6) of this section.

(6) *Packing and labeling.* When quantity does not exceed 24 fluid ounces in one parcel the packing shall be in accordance with § 35.18 (d) (2) and endorsement in accordance with § 35.29 (d) (7). When quantity exceeds 24 fluid ounces in one parcel, the packing prescribed in § 35.18 (d) (4) and the outside mail endorsement shown in § 35.29 (d) (4) shall apply together with further endorsement of "Combustible—Flash Point Above 80° F."

3. Amend paragraph (e) *Nitrate of soda and potassium,* to read as follows:

(e) *Nitrate of soda and nitrate of potassium.* (1) Nitrate of soda and nitrate of potassium in quantities not to exceed 8 ounces shall be accepted for mailing when in strong glass bottles cushioned in approved mailing tubes or cartons with the word "flammable" and the proper name of the article plainly marked on the outside of the package.

(2) These substances in packages not exceeding 25 pounds shall be admitted to the domestic surface mails when prepared as provided for larger quantities of inflammable substances (see paragraph (b) of this section) or when packed in strong cotton bags lined with two thicknesses of kraft paper cemented together with asphaltum and cemented to the outside cotton bags. Care shall be taken to avoid any of the product getting on the outside of the parcels, and the package shall be capable of withstanding a drop of 4 feet without any escaping of contents. Each parcel shall bear the yellow caution label shown in paragraph (b) of this section.

4. Amend paragraph (f) *Matches* to read as follows:

(f) *Matches*—(1) *General prohibitions.* Matches in sealed envelopes are not mailable. No matches of any kind shall be accepted in the mails for transmission to any foreign country including Canada and Mexico or between continental United States and the overseas possessions and Territories of the United States, including Alaska, or overseas APO's or FPO's, or for transmission between any such possession or Territory and any other such possession or Territory. "Strike-anywhere" matches are not mailable.

(2) *Carton requirements.* (i) Safety matches (strike-only-on-box or book variety) with ignition temperature as determined in the oven test of not less than 170° C. (338° F.) shall be accepted for transmission in the domestic surface mails to destinations within the continental United States only, when packed in tightly closed metal containers, or in strong containers of other nonfragile material having a securely glued inside lining consisting of either aluminum foil 0.0004-inch thick, or long fiber asbestos paper 0.006-inch thick, or other equivalent fire retardant material approved by the Postmaster General, which lining must be continuous with no holes therein and leave no portion of the container unprotected. The wall strength of the lined container must test at least 90 points (Mullen or Cady tester, with foil-lined side away from rubber diaphragm in the tester or with asbestos-lined side next to the rubber diaphragm). The aluminum-foil or asbestos-lined containers must be completely filled with safety matches and the flaps reinforced with kraft gummed paper tape (not less than 35 pound) or with good quality cellulose tape. On the smaller containers of not more than 10 regular-size books of matches, the gummed label, if of good quality, may be extended over the tuck-in tab ends of the container at least 1 inch to securely seal the end flaps. On containers with flaps more than 2¾ inches long, the flaps shall be securely fastened to the container with approved tape so as to leave no opening in which other mail might become fastened.

(ii) Taped flaps are not required when container has locking end flaps of a type approved by the Postmaster General and the wall strength of carton tests at least 175 points.

(iii) When two caddies of 50 boxes or regular-size books each or the maximum amount of other size books are enclosed in one container, a full-size separator of 0.015-inch thick cardboard covered on both sides with aluminum foil at least 0.004-inch thick, or the equivalent asbestos-covered board, or other equivalent fire retardant material approved by the Postmaster General, shall be placed between the two caddies.

(3) *Quantity restrictions.* (i) Not more than 100 regular-size books (20 sticks) in one carton. To be contained in two caddies of 50 books each when maximum amount is shipped.

(ii) Fifty billboard size (40 sticks) to be contained in two caddies of 25 books each when maximum amount is shipped.

(iii) Forty jumbo size (12 oversize sticks in a single row) to be in caddies of 20 books each when maximum amount is shipped.

(4) *Safety matches (strike-only-on-the-book variety).* Safety matches of the giant or jumbo book type are acceptable in single books holding not more than 12 match sticks in a single row enclosed in envelopes approximately 4⅝ by 3¾ inches lined with not less than 0.006-inch thick long fiber asbestos paper or not less than 0.00035-inch thick aluminum foil with a bursting strength of not less than 50 points (Mullen or Cady tester). The envelopes shall not crack at the folds; and if the end flap is not closed by a metal clasp or fiberboard buttons with strong twine, it must fold inside the envelope at least 1½ inches.

(5) *Approved pull-and-light types of safety matches.* Approved pull-and-light types of safety matches (each match head individually embedded in

the striking panels) shall be accepted for transmission in the domestic mails to destinations within the continental United States only, when in small amounts packed in completely filled, securely sealed strong cardboard containers. Large numbers of cards or more than three circular refills must be packed in strong fiberboard cartons. A small number of cards (not more than 12) of these matches may be accepted for mailing in a strong securely fastened mailing envelope such as a strong kraft open-end envelope with flap closed by a metal clasp or fiberboard buttons with strong twine. One or two cards may be mailed with advertising matter in good quality envelopes of the loose-end flap type. This type match presents little fire hazard and a foil-or-asbestos-lined container is not considered necessary.

(6) *Not mailable to overseas destinations.* (i) Safety matches must not be enclosed in parcels of other items unless in an approved carton.

(ii) They must not be included in parcels addressed to overseas destinations.

(iii) Due to lack of suitable material to recondition damaged cartons, such damaged cartons are treated as nonmailable matter and destroyed at office at which detected.

c. In § 35.15 *Mailable nonintoxicating, noninflammable, and noninjurious matter* make the following changes:

1. Amend paragraph (h) *Fire extinguishers and other cylinders containing compressed gas or acid not mailable with exceptions as noted herein,* by adding the following subdivisions to subparagraph (3):

(v) Aerosol type not exceeding 16.6 fluid ounce capacity charged with nonliquefied carbon dioxide or other nonliquefied gas approved for mailing to not over 55 pounds per square inch at 70° F., and equipped with a fusible plug safety device approved by the Bureau of Explosives which will prevent explosion of the charged cylinder when placed in a fire. An approved content of nontoxic, nonflammable or matter not of a nature which might damage other mail must be used. The words "Compressed Gas", and the proper name of the article shall be plainly marked on the outside of the parcel. There is a limit of six 16.6 ounce size cans, or twelve 10 ounce size cans in one parcel.

(vi) Aerosol or spray type in good quality metal container charged with a gas approved for mailing to less than 40 pounds per square inch at 70° F. is not classed as a compressed gas, but the contents must be nontoxic, nonflammable and not of a nature which might damage other mail, in order to be acceptable for mailing. Such containers must be individually cushioned and packed in accordance with subdivision (i) of this subparagraph, and labeled in accordance with subparagraphs (6) and (7) of § 35.29 (d). The proper name of the article shall be plainly marked on the outside of the parcel.

(vii) Empty cylinders which last contained nonmailable acids, solvents, etc., are acceptable provided they are within the size and weight limit; are without sharp edges which might damage other mail or injure employees; and bear a label certifying that the tank is empty, has been thoroughly cleaned both inside and out and is in proper condition for mailing. The name of the last hazardous substance contained in the cylinder must also be noted on the label. All old labels or markings must be removed or covered.

2. Add two new paragraphs to read as follows:

(k) *Safety-razor blades.* Safety-razor blades in double individual wrappers are acceptable when securely glued or taped to a piece of stiff cardboard or its equivalent which when folded over and stapled or taped extends beyond the blade or blades on all sides and is enclosed in a good quality envelope. These mailings must bear return postage guarantee, if not sent first class.

(l) *Return postage guarantee on matter containing cutting edges.* Mail matter of the third class containing sample safety-razor blades, small samples of other metals, or any similar matter which is liable to injure postal employees assigned to destroy such mail in the dead letter branches in case of nondelivery, shall not be accepted for mailing unless it not only is properly protected to carry safely in the mails, but bears the name and address of the sender in the upper left corner together with the pledge "Return Postage Guaranteed."

d. Amend § 35.16 *Motion-picture films* by adding the following paragraph:

(l) *Amateur roll film (nitrate).* This film (usually 35 mm. or other small size) has the same hazardous properties as motion picture film except that it is in short lengths. However, a film processing plant may receive or dispatch a considerable quantity at one time. Such film requires a metal container such as the metal cartridge in which it was originally contained provided the cartridge is tightly closed with no exposed end of inflammable film, in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section or a substantial fiber carton. These rolls after being processed and printed must also be packed in accordance with the preceding sentence. Photographic supply houses or film-processing plants may buy ends of 35 mm. nitrate film which are less than 500 feet long and sell cartridges thereof, or exchange cartridges for exposed film which is processed by them. In this way large quantities of nitrate film may be mailed and some processors may not understand what type film is being handled. As a corrective measure, concerns buying the so-called "Trail—ends" could specify safety films.

e. § 35.17a *Television picture tubes (cathode ray)* is rescinded.

f. In § 35.18 *Special packing of certain matter* make the following changes:

1. In paragraph (d), redesignate present subparagraph (4) as subparagraph (3) and insert a subparagraph (4) to read as follows:

(4) *Gallon bottles.* (i) Not more than four 1 gallon bottles of noncombustible and nontoxic liquids may be contained in one carton. For four bottles a 325-pound test carton is required with 2 inches of firmly packed excelsior on all four sides, top and bottom and between the bottles; or a 275-pound test carton with a full sized good quality double wall corrugated partition with each bottle held in a fixed position not less than three-quarters of an inch from the walls of the shipping carton and not less than 1½ inches from each other by corner pads of good quality doublefaced corrugated board. At least 1½ inches of air space should be provided on top and bottom by rat-trap-type pads. Combustible liquids are restricted to 1 gallon in a parcel.

(ii) Single gallon bottles should have about 2 inches of excelsior on the bottom and 1 inch on top plus 1 inch on the sides, or be held at least three-quarters of an inch from the sides by corner pads of good quality fiberboard, and 1 inch from the bottom by a rat-trap-type pad with similar space on top if a plastic cap is used. If a cork or metal cap is used, protection on top may be afforded by a pad of doublewall corrugated board. A 275-pound test carton is indicated for the foregoing. In case the bottle is held in a fixed position at least three-quarters of an inch from the walls of the shipping carton by means of an inner scored sheet of 275-pound test doublewall corrugated board, a 200-pound test carton is adequate but protection on top and bottom must be as heretofore described.

(iii) Plastic bottle caps some of which have poor impact resistance, contribute to a large percentage of damage, especially the black phenolic type, and the use of a cork in addition thereto is recommended on the larger size bottles. Plastic caps on bottles without corks must be cushioned to prevent breakage or cracking.

2. Redesignate subparagraphs (5) and (6) of paragraph (d) as (6) and (7) and insert a new subparagraph (5) to read as follows:

(5) *Good quality polyethylene bottles.* Polyethylene bottles of good quality, not exceeding 16 fluid ounce capacity with tightly fitting good quality caps which will not leak regardless of deformation of the neck of the bottle, are acceptable for admissible liquids which will not permeate through the bottle or cause it to deteriorate. They must be packed and labeled under the same requirements as set forth in paragraph (d) (6) of this section for metal cans. (See § 35.14.)

3. Amend paragraph (l) *Fragile articles,* to read as follows:

(l) *Fragile articles.*—(1) *Endorsement.* All parcels containing articles easily breakable are required to be marked "Fragile" before being acceptable for mailing. Articles consisting wholly or in part of glass, or contained in glass, may be marked "Glass" in lieu of "Fragile," in addition to any other required endorsements. Parcels consisting of non-fragile articles shall not be marked "Fragile." Among articles classed as fragile are amber, cameras, chinaware, cigars, clocks, compotes, crockery, delicate mechanisms, dolls, drawings, electrical appliances, fans, flowers, fluorescent tubes, fountain pens (not unbreakable),

glassware, incandescent lamps, instruments of precision, jewelry, lamps and shades, maps, millinery, musical instruments, paintings, pipes, plaster-of-paris or clay articles, certain plastic articles or items having a plastic case; pottery, porcelain, plumes, radios and tubes, television picture tubes, easily broken phonograph records, photographic and sensitive paper, thermometers, certain toys, watches, and wax articles.

(2) *Packing fragile articles.* Articles easily broken or marred must be securely packed in strong shipping boxes of metal, wood, or fiberboard, with ample approved cushioning material completely surrounding each article, when necessary to prevent damage. A 200-pound test fiberboard carton is usually adequate for fragile articles under 30 pounds in gross weight while a 175-pound test carton may be adequate when gross weight does not exceed 5 pounds, provided the inner packing strengthens the carton. Lightweight items such as stemware, millinery, and the like, or heavy hardware items, may require a stronger carton. While the amount of required cushioning material will vary with the nature of the item or items packed, generally a minimum of ¾ of an inch between the items and on the sides of the box is necessary with more cushioning required on bottom and top. Air space formed by corrugated molds, or individual compartments formed by good quality corrugated partitions with extended tips and top and bottom pads or trays, are acceptable in lieu of cushioning material for some articles. An inner liner of double wall or possibly double-faced corrugated fiberboard is acceptable for some articles in lieu of the extended tips of partitions. Nontest corrugated fiberboard is not approved for partitions or liners used to strengthen the shipping box. The following general instructions in subdivisions (i) through (xxi) of this subparagraph apply to good quality articles, as articles of poor quality or inferior manufacture may be subject to excessive damage and it is considered impracticable to write packaging instructions relating thereto. Furthermore, the strength of carton required and amount of cushioning needed will vary with the weight, size and nature of the article or articles shipped as well as distance involved in the shipment and amount of handling involved. A parcel addressed to a distant zone which may be handled at several transfer points, possibly over mechanical conveyor systems, will ordinarily require better packaging than a parcel addressed to a nearby point. The general instructions should be considered accordingly and are to be used only as a guide by the mailer who is required to properly package his shipments to prevent loss or damage in transit.

(i) *Cameras.* Cameras must be individually cushioned in a strong shipping carton as outlined in this subparagraph.

(ii) *Television picture tubes (cathode ray).* (*a*) Good quality television tubes not containing beryllium or other toxic phosphors and contained in cartons within the 100-inch size limit, are classed as mailable. They must be properly cushioned and positioned in a strong shipping carton which cannot be penetrated by flying glass in case of breakage of the tube, such as a carton of 200-pound test double-faced corrugated fiberboard with all flaps touching and securely fastened.

(*b*) The face of the tube, which is usually carried face down in cartons of the larger sizes, should be protected by a pad of wadding and two spring type supports of the same stock material as the shipping carton arranged so that the ends of the supports fill in all four sides of the bottom of the carton, or by other equivalent interior packing of corrugated fiberboard. If the inner flaps of the shipping carton do not touch, this deficiency must be compensated for in the inner fiberboard packing. The spring type supports or other packing must provide not less than 1 inch of air space between the face of the tube and the bottom of the shipping carton; not less than ¾ of an inch air space on the sides, and not less than 1½ inches of air space on top. If excelsior is used to cushion the face of the tube and sides thereof, the thickness of excelsior must be twice the air space specified. Shredded or crumpled newspapers or other similar cushioning agents are not approved in lieu of excelsior on tubes of 10 inch size or larger.

(*c*) The tube must be held in a fixed position in the carton by means of a full-sized support of the same stock material as the shipping carton or by other equivalent inner packing. This support may be die cut to fit snugly over the tube, and folded back so as to form a triangular-shaped pad fitting snugly on all sides of the box, or the equivalent in partitions, pads, molds, etc., of corrugated fiberboard of same stock or shipping carton may be used. Use of corrugated partitions, protruding 1½ inches above the base of the tube as a protective measure is recommended.

(*d*) The Radio and Television Manufacturers Association has devised cartons similar to the ones described herein which have been approved for mailing after being subjected to certain laboratory tests.

(iii) *Chinaware or earthenware.* Chinaware or earthenware must be individually cushioned. If hay or straw is used, at least ¾ inch cushioning should be used on the four sides of the box, about 1 inch on top and 1½ inches on the bottom. Each piece must be properly spaced and cushioned to avoid strain or damage to other pieces. Breakage of one article when packed with straw or similar cushioning material may result in general loosening of other articles in the carton with further damage. If corrugated interior packing is used such as trays, pads, partitions, compartments, etc., such cells or partitions must form complete compartments so items do not touch wall of shipping carton or each other. Flexible packing pads between each item of the same size may be used in nesting. The more fragile items such as cups should be in cells with extended tips. The weight of the upper compartments should be borne by the corrugated packing and not by the articles in the lower compartments. About a 1-inch space should be provided on the bottom by rat-trap-type trays, or corrugated pads. Protection on top may be provided in a similar manner. The articles should not fit tightly in the cells as some play should be allowed such as ⅛ or ⅛ of an inch. The fragility of these articles is dependent on composition and manufacture, and therefore some articles, especially low-priced pottery, will break very easily and require packing similar to that for stemware shown in subdivision (x) of this subparagraph.

(iv) *Cigars.* Cigars must be in good shipping condition (not too dry) and be firmly packed in the box. Partially filled boxes should have cushioning material therein to prevent shifting of contents. The boxes should be enclosed in a strong corrugated fiberboard shipping carton to prevent damage by crushing or shock.

(v) *Electrical appliances.* Electrical appliances such as toasters of the pop-up type should be packed in accordance with requirements for radios in subdivision (xvii) of this subparagraph. Grills, waffle irons, etc., should be packed similar to requirements for chinaware in subdivision (iii) of this subparagraph.

(vi) *Glass.* Glass, flat, or mirrors should be protected on each side by strong corrugated pads, boards, or other stiff material, and then cushioned in a strong shipping carton, similar to packing shown in subdivision (xv) of this subparagraph. Packing shown in paragraph (m) of this section may be adequate for small window glass.

(vii) *Auto glass.* A new type interior packing for auto glass consisting of multiwall corrugated board or heavy kraft board mold protecting all edges of the glass and providing about ¾ inch of air space on either side of the glass appears to carry successfully provided a strong shipping carton such as a one-piece folder of 350-pound test corrugated board with overlapping flaps on three sides is used and the flaps are securely fastened together to form a strong, rigid parcel which will not place a strain on the glass.

(viii) *Glass refrigerator trays.* Glass refrigerator trays must be adequately cushioned on all sides and on top and bottom. Corrugated cardboard trays on top and bottom and corrugated spring pads, rat-trap-type pads or molds on the sides may be used. About 1-inch air space is desirable or 1½ inches of cushioning material. A 200-pound test corrugated carton is usually adequate, if supported by full-length inner packing. If the inner packing consists of soft cushioning material or short lengths of corrugated material, a stronger carton may be indicated.

(ix) *Glassware.* Glassware may be packed in accordance with requirements for chinaware in subdivision (iii) of this subparagraph if of similar fragility. Good quality tumblers may require as inner packing, corrugated partitions with extended tips and top and bottom corrugated pads, while more fragile items may require packing indicated in following subdivision (x) of this subparagraph.

(x) *Stemware.* Stemware may be very fragile and in case of faulty manufacture may be affected by temperature or climatic changes. About 1½ inches of air

space on bottom and 1 inch on top, and ¾ inch on sides is preferable. Corrugated flanged fiberboard trays are usually required on the bottom rather than rat-trap-type pads which may transmit shock, while a reverse slotted carton will protect the sides. Strong corrugated compartments may be used to separate the individual items, or they may be rolled in cushioning material. If hay or straw is used as interior packing, see packing for chinaware in subdivision (iii) of this subparagraph. Due to bulky lightweight nature of stemware, an exceptionally strong shipping carton is required such as a 200-pound test corrugated box if supported by good-quality interior corrugated compartments, or a 275-pound test carton if hay or straw is used or if interior packing does not reinforce the carton.

(xi) *Lamps, fluorescent tubes (48-inch) containing non-toxic phosphors.* These tubes are usually packed 24 to a carton of corrugated fiberboard. They must be protected by two thicknesses thereof, such as a 200-pound test corrugated carton with overlapping side flaps and full length corrugated pads of the same stock protecting the other two sides, with not less than three thicknesses of corrugated pads (nontext) protecting the ends. The tubes must be individually separated by means other than the paper sleeve usually placed around each tube and be kept away from the walls of the shipping carton. The separation may be effected by corrugated or pulpboard trays properly spaced and formed which hold the tubes in a fixed position, or by pads of cushioning material. A 275-pound test double-wall corrugated carton with top and bottom pads is approved in lieu of the 200-pound test carton with overlapping flaps and two inner pads.

(xii) *Incandescent lamps.* Such lamps are usually packed in a paper sleeve and a number thereof placed in a light paperboard carton. Due to the bulky, lightweight nature of these lamps, an exceptionally strong carton is required. Furthermore, the paperboard cartons should not touch the walls, top, or bottom of the shipping carton. An inner liner of corrugated board plus top and bottom corrugated pads or cushioning material is most effective.

(xiii) *Millinery or men's felt hats.* Due to the lightweight bulky nature of hats, an exceptionally strong shipping carton such as a 275-pound test corrugated fiberboard carton is preferable. This must be of sufficient size to permit proper spacing and cushioning of the hats therein. A 200-pound test carton might be adequate for local mailings and a 175-pound test inner liner could be used to reinforce such carton for more distant shipments. Fragile trimmings such as feathers must be properly cushioned and protected against shifting or weight of other hats. Pasteboard boxes are not acceptable as shipping containers. Due to the highly seasonal nature of some millinery it is advisable that shipments to distant zones be sent special handling or special delivery.

(xiv) *Musical instruments.* Musical instruments must be well cushioned in wooden or strong solid or double-faced corrugated fiberboard boxes. When rigid individual containers or cases are used, the instruments must first be cushioned in these separate containers when possible, before being packed in the outside container.

(xv) *Framed photographs, pictures, drawings, paintings, and maps.* Such articles with glass fronts must be protected on both sides with stiff material, preferably boards, and packed in strong wooden or fiberboard (solid or double-faced corrugated) boxes, cushioned with excelsior or crushed paper, or preferably with air spaces formed by double-faced fiberboard molds or cells at least 2 inches wide by 1½ inches high, placed so they will not shift, four each on the top and bottom and one over and one under each flat surface of the frame. (To afford better protection to rare or valuable pictures, the glass may be packed at the back of the frame so as to prevent damage to the picture in case of breakage of the glass.)

(xvi) *Flat unframed mounted photographs, pictures, drawings, paintings, maps.* Such articles which would be damaged by folding or bending, or by weight of other mail, must be protected by strong stiffening material preferably a board which must project beyond all sides of the article itself, or be enclosed between two sheets of strong double-faced corrugated fiberboard the full size of the article with the corrugations in one board running at right angles to the corrugations in the other board. Sheets of paperboard may suffice for small, somewhat flexible matter, including X-ray film. Similar matter, when rolled, must be enclosed in a strong mailing tube or carefully rolled around a strong, smooth, round stick of greater length than the matter itself and be well wrapped and fastened.

Matter which would not be damaged by folding or bending, or weight of other mail, does not require stiffening material but must not be marked "Do not Bend or Fold."

(xvii) *Radios.* Radios must be packed in strong containers such as a fiberboard box with at least 2 inches of firmly packed cushioning material such as shredded paper or excelsior on all six sides completely surrounding the radio unless a factory carton approved for shipment by parcel post with approved inner cushioning by means of spring pads, molds, etc., is used. Better packing would be two containers, each of doublefaced corrugated fiberboard, one within the other, the inside container holding the radio to be cushioned with a form or mold of doublefaced corrugated fiberboard to form a 2-inch cushion of air on all six sides. In lieu of such forms or molds, shredded paper or excelsior may be used in sufficient quantity to keep the inner container 2 inches from all inner walls of the outside container. Portable or other radios with plastic or lightweight cases which contain a dry battery are acceptable only if the battery is held in a fixed and immovable position therein by means other than the radio case and if it cannot damage the radio regardless of the position thereof. If not so constructed, the battery must be removed from the case and packed so that it cannot shift or damage the radio in transit. A separate compartment is indicated for the battery which compartment must keep the weight of the battery off the radio regardless of the position of the shipping carton.

(xviii) *Shell lamps, figurines.* The packing requirements for stemware in subdivision (x) of this subparagraph shall apply to such articles. These articles must be packed to withstand handling in any position without damage.

(xix) *Silverware.* Silverware must be individually wrapped if subject to damage from scratching. Cabinets must be cushioned in a strong corrugated fiberboard carton or its equivalent to avoid damage. Cabinet hinges are usually weak points, and the packaging must eliminate strain therefrom.

(xx) *Spectacles, fountain pens, and watches.* Such articles must be completely surrounded with cushioning material and enclosed in a strong rigid box such as a strong doublefaced corrugated fiberboard box or one of equal strength. For fountain pens and watches, when an inside container is used and space permits, soft cushioning material must also be placed next to the article. For spectacles a fully telescoping cardboard box or one of equal strength lined on top and bottom and the two long sides with double-faced corrugated fiberboard with the top lining resting on the upper edges of the side lining, or a strong fully telescoping fiberboard box or a wooden box must be used as the outside container. The spectacles must be cushioned in the metal case or other inside container with soft cushioning material, and the inside container cushioned in the outside container so that the spectacles and the inside container will have no loose motion but remain in fixed position. Adequate air space formed by molds or trays of fiberboard is satisfactory in lieu of cushioning material. Rimless spectacles usually carry best when the metal case is omitted and they are packed in ample soft cushioning material in an outside container such as described above.

(xxi) *Fountain pens, ball point pens, and mechanical pencils.* Such articles of the nondestructible type (represented by their manufacturers to be unbreakable) may be accepted for mailing when wrapped in a roll of single-faced corrugated board to form a round firm parcel and securely fastened. A fragile label may not be used.

(3) *Other articles, packing of.* (i) The following general instructions as to packaging in subdivisions (ii) through (viii) of this subparagraph are printed as a guide for the mailer who is required to properly package his shipments to prevent loss or damage in transit.

(ii) New books in quantities should have the edges well protected with stiff material and be packed to prevent shifting in the carton with possible resulting damage to other books. A strong fiberboard carton with inner liner, or the equivalent, is required. Single lightweight books may be protected on top and bottom by strong corrugated pads or other stiffening material and then

wrapped in strong paper and fastened. They may also be enclosed in a strong mailing folder of fiberboard. Used books in small quantities may be wrapped in several thicknesses of newspaper and then wrapped in strong kraft paper and securely fastened.

(iii) Clothing such as coats, dresses, suits, and the like, is not acceptable in the flimsy paperboard cartons in which the item is usually placed by the store. These cartons, if contents are firmly packed therein may be accepted if wrapped in substantial paper and securely fastened, or if enclosed in a strong fiberboard carton.

(iv) Articles such as towels, slips, dresses and blouses of nominal value which do not have sharp pins, buckles, buttons, and the like, which might be damaged or might damage other mails or injure personnel may be shipped in a strong kraft envelope testing not less than 60 points (Mullen or Cady tester) and measuring not more than 12 by 16 inches, provided the glued flaps are reinforced with gummed paper tape. These parcels should be pressed flat when being sealed to permit the escape of air. These and similar articles may also be wrapped in substantial wrapping paper and securely fastened. Ordinary paper bags are not approved as mailing containers for these articles.

(v) Folding kraft board cartons with the open seams sealed with tape afford better protection than kraft envelopes, while fiberboard cartons are indicated for larger or more expensive articles.

(vi) Suitcases and handbags should be wrapped in flexible corrugated fiberboard and then in strong kraft paper and fastened, or boxed, if protection from abrasion or scuffing is desired. To prevent damage, such as creasing or splitting on corners, to some types of these items, it is necessary that they be cushioned in a shipping carton of sufficient strength to withstand the weight of other mail. (See subdivision (viii) of this subparagraph as to using an address tag, with a second address slip inside the item, if it is desired to ship without wrapping or boxing.)

(vii) Umbrellas, canes, golf sticks, brooms, mop handles, and similar articles must be reinforced by strips of wood or other suitable material sufficiently strong to prevent breakage in handling and transportation. Mop handles, etc., in considerable quantity and firmly fastened together at a number of points, may not require further reinforcement.

(viii) Laundry cases of fiber construction, and metal cases to a lesser extent, are frequently damaged due to lightweight construction and air space contained therein, and address cards are occasionally lost with the result that the case goes to the dead Parcel Post Branch. Light fiber cases should be boxed to insure arrival in good condition. A canvas-covered case with straps around both ends and lengthwise seems to carry satisfactorily, provided the address card is securely glued or secured in the flanged label holder by metal clasps fastened on the inside of the case or by other suitable means. An address holder similar to that used on trunks and suitcases, with a second address inside the case, is suggested.

4. Add the following new paragraphs to § 35.18:

(n) *Heavy hardware items.* Heavy hardware items such as machinery, parts, castings, bearings, wrenches, and the like, should have the closure, if of gummed tape, reinforced when the gross weight exceeds 15 pounds. Mailers are urged to use strong cloth or canvas sacks or strong boxes securely closed for small articles such as bolts, washers, etc., when in considerable quantity, before placing in the shipping box which should be exceptionally strong. Longer items such as wrenches, rods, which have a tendency to cut through the end of the shipping box, should be well packed to prevent shifting, with the ends of the shipping box reinforced if necessary. Other matter which might cut through the walls of the shipping carton must be padded or boxed. The use of adequate cushioning material to reduce the weight of these shipments to less than 60 pounds per cubic foot is recommended. Items of this nature which do not have sharp points or edges; which would not be damaged by weight of other mail; and which can be readily handled by employees, may be accepted without boxing or wrapping.

(o) *Bakery goods.* Bakery goods must be adequately cushioned in a strong shipping carton to withstand handling in the mail sacks. Window type cartons are not acceptable.

(p) *Flat printed matter.* Flat printed matter or other similar matter which is not securely fastened or boxed but is wrapped and taped, should have the tape closure reinforced when the gross weight exceeds 5 pounds. Bending and shifting contents may cut through the outer wrapper and the use of rigid material securely fastened to the printed matter before it is wrapped to prevent buckling or shifting thereof is recommended. Printed matter which would be damaged by weight of other mail by being bent, dented, or having corners or edges marred, must be protected by adequate stiffening material or be boxed. The use of kraft envelopes fastened only with a metal clasp, or fiber buttons and twine, is not permitted when contents are heavy or shifting. The metal clasps are responsible for considerable loss of printed matter from envelopes and are the source of injury to personnel. The end flaps should be reinforced with gummed tape or the envelope securely tied. The use of fiberboard boxes is indicated for this matter when in substantial quantity.

g. Add a new § 35.29 to read as follows:

§ 35.29 *Containers, packing, closures, labeling and indorsements; general requirements*—(a) *Containers*—(1) *Boxes.* The use of good quality solid or double-faced corrugated fiberboard boxes is recommended. Wood or metal boxes or cases are preferable for some materials. A box of poor quality or which is improperly packed or fastened often results in damage to or loss of contents. A good average size box has the certificate of the boxmaker printed on the side or bottom which gives the bursting test per square inch. (The size limit and gross weight limit, also shown in the certificate, do not apply to parcel post mail.) These boxes must be firmly packed or they will crush under pressure, but if overpacked they may also burst under pressure. In either case, gummed paper tape applied on the seams of the box will not hold the contents together as would strong twine or other approved banding material. The carton in which an article is received is not necessarily acceptable for a return shipment since such carton may have been weakened on the outward trip or might not have been originally devised for parcel post in accordance with postal regulations.

(2) *Mailing tubes.* Mailing tubes must be of sufficient strength to withstand the weight of other mail and protect contents. Metal ends, if used, must be securely affixed to the tube to prevent loosening and exposure or loss of contents. Metal screw covers, if used, must have sufficient screw threads to require at least one and one-half complete turns before coming off. Telescoping tubes shall be securely held together by gummed tape or its equivalent.

(b) *Packing materials*—(1) *Absorbent materials.* Commonly used as absorbent materials are absorbent cotton or cotton padding; cellulosic materials such as kimpack or tufflex; pulverized paper (not shredded paper); wadded short lengths of soft twine or cord; wiping tissue; blotting paper (for small amounts of liquid), and sawdust. (Sawdust will sift out of a damaged carton, permitting contents to shift with possible further damage.)

(2) *Cushioning materials.* Commonly used as cushioning materials are wood wool or excelsior in pads or loose; shredded paper; cellulosic materials such as kimpack or tufflex; straw; macerated paper in pads; tissue paper or crumpled newspaper (not recommended for heavy items); sponge rubber (uncontaminated); and felt, in addition to the absorbent materials previously mentioned. Air space formed by corrugated molds, or corrugated compartments is acceptable in lieu of soft cushioning material for some articles.

(3) *Popcorn.* Popcorn is not approved as a packing agent for toxic materials, nor as an absorbent agent since it is not considered to have satisfactory absorbent properties, and must not be used in these two categories in shipments by mail. Popcorn as a packing material might be contaminated with spillage of poisonous materials, or it might be contaminated with filth and bacteria in shipping rooms since it would not be handled with the sanitary precautions characterizing the handling of food, and it might be disposed of as edible popcorn after reaching the destination or if lost from damaged parcels. Popcorn comes within the scope of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act and its use as a packing medium would not necessarily remove it from the requirements of that act which is administered by the Food and Drug Administration, Federal Security Agency, Washington 25, D. C.

(c) *Closures*—(1) *Glue.* Glue, if used, should be of good quality and applied preferably with a brush to cover the sur-

face of the inner flaps of fiberboard boxes.

(2) *Twine, heavy cord, or rope.* Twine, heavy cord, or rope should be of good quality with a tensile strength equal to 2½ to 5 times the weight of the parcel to be tied. The parcel should be encircled twice each way and the tie securely knotted. Small securely wrapped parcels whose length does not exceed 12 to 15 inches should be encircled both lengthwise and crosswise, while additional crossbands or lengthwise bands should be used for each 8 inches in length or width over 12 inches. The two crossbands or lengthwise bands should be about 3 inches from the ends or sides of the parcel and whenever the twine intersects itself, a loop or knot should be formed to hold the twine in its correct position on the package. If the parcel is over 12 inches high, a sideband may be necessary depending on the nature of the contents and firmness of the parcel.

Ordinary cord used in stores to tie small packages is not suitable for parcel post.

(3) *Wire.* Wire must be of proper strength; be machine applied with proper tension and with approved tie wherein the ends of the wire are cut at the end of the tie, are not sharp pointed and are on the underside. Parcels having exposed ends of wire or wire with nicked or burred surfaces which might cause injury to personnel or damage to other mail matter or equipment are nonmailable. Should not be used on parcels it will cut into.

(4) *Metal staples or stitches.* Wire staples or stitches must be of sufficient size and strength for the box and a sufficient number properly spaced must be used to insure that the flaps are held in place. Considerable damage is caused by failure of metal staples to hold and they have been the source of some injury to personnel.

(5) *Metal strapping.* Due to a considerable number of injuries from flat unwrapped metal strapping both from exposed ends and sharp sides, the use thereof, while not prohibited provided there are no sharp or burred sides or exposed ends, cannot be recommended either to reinforce the closure or to tie two or more parcels together. These parcels are considered sealed and in order to be acceptable as parcel post they must bear the printed indicia authorizing postal inspection of contents if necessary. This strapping is intended primarily for heavier matter than is handled in parcel post with its 70-pound limit.

(6) *Pressure-sensitive heavy duty filament tape.* Such tape has proved a good strapping medium since it is of the required strength and does not cut into cartons or cause injuries to personnel. (Water activated filament tape is not approved as a strapping agent.) For use of gummed tape as closure on mail matter see § 35.6a.

(d) *Labeling and endorsements; matter for dispatch outside of mail bags; acceptance and endorsement; (air parcel post not included in these instructions).*—(1) *General.* Parcels properly prepared for mailing which require handling outside of mail bags are those which by reason of their size, weight, nature, or condition, cannot be safely handled inside of mail sacks without damaging them or other mail matter. Such parcels shall be plainly marked by individual mailers or labeled by firm mailers, when necessary, as to contents. Such parcels from individual mailers shall be stamped "outside mail" by the accepting employee as provided in § 35.11a. The dispatch of parcels outside of mail bags due to inadequate packing is not permissible.

(2) *Unmarked outsides.* Parcels handled outside of mail bags which do not require the "outside mail" stamp or label since the nature of contents is plainly evident, consists in part of:

(i) Eggs in standard shipping crates.

(ii) Baby fowl in standard shipping boxes.

(iii) Cut flowers in standard shipping boxes.

(iv) Honeybees in cages.

(v) Queen bees when 24 or more individual cages are fastened together to form one parcel.

(vi) Metal cans of liquid of 1-gallon size or larger.

(vii) Heavy wooden or metal cans, boxes, or crates.

(viii) Heavy castings and machinery parts which are not boxed.

(ix) Brooms, tubs, pails, baskets, and similar matter which is not boxed or wrapped.

(x) Matter which is obviously too large or too long to go in a sack.

(xi) Parcels with red or yellow caution label. (See § 35.14.)

(3) *Marked outsides.* Parcels from individual mailers which should be stamped "outside mail" by the accepting employee, or from firm mailers which must bear the "outside mail" label as outlined in subparagraph (4) of this paragraph consist in part of:

(i) Small wooden or metal boxes weighing over 10 pounds which have corners or edges which might damage other sacked mail.

(ii) Parcels weighing over 35 pounds of sackable size.

(iii) Small exceptionally heavy parcels weighing over 15 pounds (weight per cubic foot must be over 60 pounds).

NOTE: The use of adequate cushioning material may reduce the weight to less than 60 pounds per cubic foot and eliminate need for special labeling.

(iv) Parcels containing soft fruits and berries.

(v) Cut flowers not in standard shipping boxes.

(vi) Fragile phonograph records with 16-inch diameter or larger, and flexible phonograph records with 21-inch diameter or larger.

(vii) Window or picture glass, or mirrors, or similar articles with a wide expanse of glass, in parcel measuring more than 15 by 19 inches (size of glass or mirror must be over 12 by 16 inches). However, this does not apply to all parcels of similar size marked "fragile" or "glass."

(viii) Parcels containing liquids in glass containers with total content over 24 fluid ounces.

(ix) Parcels containing liquids in metal containers with total content of 1 gallon or more.

(x) Umbrellas, canes, maps, levels, and similar articles over 25 inches in length unless mailed in quantity to the same destination when length must be over 30 inches.

(xi) Fluorescent tubes, candles, and similar articles over 25 inches in length.

(4) *Outside label.* Parcels from firm mailers, and mentioned in the preceding paragraph as requiring handling outside of mail bags, may be accepted if an approved label is securely attached thereto adjacent to the address. The label shall be rectangular in shape, approximately 1½ by 2½ inches in size, and the background shall be of dull red color (color similar to red caution label). It shall bear in black print the inscription "outside mail" and, in a space provided under these words, shall bear an approved endorsement as to contents. The colors specified in this label (black print on a red background) shall not be used on labels on matter which is not classed as outside matter under the regulations in this part. The stamp "outside mail" mentioned in subparagraph (3) of this paragraph shall not be used by either firm or individual mailers as its use is restricted to postal employees.

(5) *Sample labels.* Samples of labels required to be used by firm mailers on matter shown in subparagraph (3) of this paragraph are: "Outside mail—Weight over 35 pounds"; "Outside mail—Weight over 15 pounds (weight per cubic foot over 60 pounds)"; "Outside mail—Soft fruits or berries"; "Outside mail—Fragile—Phonograph records—Diameter 16 inches or larger"; "Outside mail—Fragile—Mirror or glass-dimensions larger than 12 by 16 inches." An endorsement on a label such as "Contents meet the requirements for handling outside of mail bags" is not permitted. The "outside mail" label does not eliminate need for the "perishable" or "fragile" endorsement unless such endorsement is incorporated in the label. The label "this side up" may be used in conjunction with the label "outside mail," if desired by mailers, on parcels containing liquids or other matter which would present less of a hazard to other mails if carried in a certain position.

(6) *Liquids; outside parcels.* Parcels containing mailable liquids (nonflammable and nontoxic) with total content exceeding 24 fluid ounces in glass container or containers, or 1 gallon or more in metal container or containers, may be labeled "Outside mail—Fragile—Liquid—Over 24 ounces in glass container or 1 gallon or more in metal container." However, concerns mailing only liquids in glass should use a label showing type of container. If preferred, the actual liquid content and type of container may be stated in addition to "Outside mail—Fragile—Liquid."

(7) *Liquids; sacked parcels.* Parcels containing mailable liquids (nonflammable and nontoxic) with total content less than that noted in the preceding paragraph may be labeled "Fragile—Liquid—Not over 24 ounces in glass container or less than 1 gallon in metal container." If preferred, the actual liq-

uid content and type of container may be stated. The use of a separate label for this quantity of liquid is not required when the desired information is incorporated on the address label. When not more than 8 ounces of liquid are contained in a small parcel of corresponding size, the endorsement "Fragile—Liquid" is considered sufficient. Parcels from individual mailers containing liquids in quantities which are to be sacked, may be stamped "Fragile—Liquid" by the accepting clerk. A red label with black print as mentioned in subparagraph (4) of this paragraph must not be used on parcels containing this quantity of liquid.

(8) *Labels or markings.* Labels and markings printed on cartons, on gummed tape, or on the wrappers of parcels are not permitted in lieu of the required label shown in subparagraph (4) of this paragraph or in lieu of the red or yellow caution label.

(9) *Acceptance.* Parcels improperly marked or labeled for handling outside of mail bags are not acceptable and will be held to be called for by firm mailers. Periodic checks are made of firm mailings to insure proper labeling thereof. Improper markings or labeling must be obliterated by the mailer before the parcel may be accepted.

(e) *Other endorsements*—(1) *Manner of endorsing.* (i) It is essential that certain types of mailings such as fragile or perishable be marked accordingly in order that proper handling may be afforded. Parcels improperly labeled as to nature of contents are not acceptable. Fragile or perishable labels printed on sealing tape, or on cartons unless nature of contents is obvious, are not permitted in lieu of the endorsements or labels required by regulation.

(ii) Proper labeling of flammable matter is shown in § 35.18.

(iii) Obsolete labels or markings should be covered or obliterated.

(ix) The notations "Do Not Bend, Fold, or Crush" must not be used unless the matter is properly protected by stiffening material.

(v) Parcels of fourth-class matter should not bear endorsements such as "Rush," "Do Not Delay" or other inscriptions indicating that expeditious service or special treatment is desired, unless the prescribed fees for special delivery or special handling are prepaid. Inscriptions such as "Important—Open Immediately" or "For Immediate Attention" are permissible.

(2) *Parcels sent as special delivery or special handling.* Parcels sent as special delivery or special handling should bear an endorsement indicating the service desired. The words "Special Delivery" or "Special Handling" should appear in the space immediately below the stamps and above the address.

(3) *Sealed parcels.* Any inscription placed on a parcel by the mailer instructing the addressee to refuse the parcel if the seal is broken or to examine the contents before accepting delivery is inconsistent with the regulations in this part and may not be used. All articles enclosed in sealed wrappers and accepted as fourth-class matter are subject to postal inspection and shall bear printed indicia authorizing such inspection.

(R. S. 161, 396, 3921, sec. 24, 20 Stat. 361, sec. 2, 33 Stat. 440, secs. 12, 13, 39 Stat. 162, sec. 5, 41 Stat. 583, secs. 304, 309, 42 Stat. 24, 25, sec. 5, 41 Stat. 583, secs. 304, 309, 42 Stat. 24, 25, sec. 206, 43 Stat. 1067, sec. 6, 45 Stat. 941, 46 Stat. 264, 526, 62 Stat. 781; 5 U. S. C. 22, 369, 18 U. S. C. 1716, 39 U. S. C. 250, 273, 291, 291a, 295, 365, 370)

[SEAL] J. M. DONALDSON,
Postmaster General.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2905; Filed, Mar. 12, 1952; 8:45 a. m.]

TITLE 47—TELECOMMUNICATION

Chapter I—Federal Communications Commission

PART 1—PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE

PART 7—COASTAL AND MARINE RELAY SERVICES

PART 8—SHIP SERVICE

PART 9—AERONAUTICAL SERVICES

PART 10—PUBLIC SAFETY RADIO SERVICES

PART 11—INDUSTRIAL RADIO SERVICES

PART 12—AMATEUR RADIO SERVICE

PART 16—LAND TRANSPORTATION RADIO SERVICES

PART 19—CITIZENS RADIO SERVICE

PART 20—DISASTER COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

APPLICATION FOR RENEWAL OF RADIO LICENSES

At a session of the Federal Communications Commission held at its offices in Washington, D. C., on the 5th day of March 1952;

In the matter of Adoption of FCC Form 405–A Application for Renewal of Radio License (Short Form)[1] and amendment of Parts 1, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 19, and 20 of the Commission's rules.

The Commission having under consideration the adoption of FCC Form 405–A, Application for Renewal of Radio License (Short Form) and the implementation thereof by adoption of appropriate amendments to Parts 1, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 19, and 20 of the Commission's rules; and

It appearing, that the Commission's license renewal procedure in the Safety and Special Radio Services would be expedited by the adoption of a simplified application form which could be used by licensees desiring renewal (without modification) of radio station licenses and also by amateurs when requesting renewal of amateur operator licenses, either simultaneously with renewal of the associated amateur station license or independently where the licensee holds only an amateur operator license; and

It further appearing, that adoption of FCC Form 405–A and associated rule amendments will result in substantial operating economies and promote the efficient handling of the Commission's license workload; and

It further appearing, that the changes herein ordered are procedural in nature, and involve no substantive change requiring general notice of proposed rule making under section 4 (a) of the Administrative Procedure Act; and

It further appearing, that authority for adoption of FCC Form 405–A and associated rule amendments is contained in sections 4 (i), 303 (r), 307 (d), and 308 (b) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

It is ordered, That FCC Form 405–A, Application for Renewal of Radio License (Short Form) be adopted as set forth;[1] and

It is further ordered, That Parts 1, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 19, and 20 of the Commission's rules be amended as set forth below; and

It is further ordered, That this order shall be effective April 15, 1952.

Released: March 7, 1952.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,
[SEAL] T. J. SLOWIE,
Secretary.

1. Table showing forms currently in effect, and where they are referred to in Part 1 of the rules and regulations.

a. Insert in the appropriate place in the table the following new form:

405–A ..... 1.320 (c) (5)

b. Delete reference to the following subparagraphs: Opposite 404A delete § 1.320 (c) (7); opposite 501A delete § 1.320 (c) (8); opposite 501B delete § 1.320 (c) (9); opposite 525 delete § 1.320 (c) (11); opposite 602 and 610 delete § 1.320 (c) (6).

c. Delete the following in its entirety:

502 ..... 1.320 (c) (5)

2. Delete present text of § 1.320 (c) (4) and substitute the following:

(4) "FCC Form 405, Application for Renewal of Radio Station License." To be used for requesting renewal of license for those stations authorized under Parts 5 and 6 of the Commission's rules.

3. Delete present text of § 1.320 (c) (5) and substitute the following:

(5) "FCC Form 405–A, Application for Renewal of Radio License (Short Form)." To be used for requesting renewal of those licenses issued under Parts 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 19, and 20 of the Commission's rules.

4. § 1.320 (c) delete subparagraphs (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), and (11) in their entirety.

(Sec. 4, 48 Stat. 1066, as amended; 47 U. S. C. 154)

5. Delete the text of § 7.37 and substitute the following:

§ 7.37 *Renewal of license.* Application for renewal of station license shall be submitted on FCC Form 405–A. Unless otherwise directed by the Commission, each application for renewal of license shall be filed during the last 60 days of the license term. In any case in which the licensee has, in accordance with the Commission's rules made timely and sufficient application for renewal of

[1] Filed as part of the original document.

license, no license with reference to any activity of a continuing nature shall expire until such application shall have been finally determined.

6. Delete § 7.38 in its entirety.

7. Delete text of § 7.40 (a) (4) in its entirety and renumber following subparagraph as (4).

(Sec. 4, 48 Stat. 1066, as amended; 47 U. S. C. 154. Interpret or apply sec. 303, 48 Stat. 1082, as amended; 47 U. S. C. 303)

8. Delete present text of § 8.34 and substitute the following:

§ 8.34 *Renewal of license.* Application for renewal of station license shall be submitted on FCC Form 405–A. Unless otherwise directed by the Commission, each application for renewal of license shall be filed during the last 60 days of the license term. In any case in which the licensee has, in accordance with the Commission's rules made timely and sufficient application for renewal of license, no license with reference to any activity of a continuing nature shall expire until such application shall have been finally determined.

9. Delete § 8.35 in its entirety.

10. In § 8.36 (a) (1), for renewal of ship station license, delete FCC Form 502 and substitute: "FCC Form 405–A."

11. In § 8.36 (a) (2), at the end of the subparagraph delete the words "or renewal"; add new instructions as follows:

For renewal of ship station license: FCC Form 405–A.

12. In § 8.36 (a) (3) for renewal of station license, delete FCC Form 502 and substitute: "FCC Form 405–A."

13. In § 8.36 (a) (4), at the end of the subparagraph, delete the words "or renewal"; add new instructions as follows:

For renewal of ship-radar station license: FCC Form 405–A.

14. In § 8.39 (a) (1) delete the words "renewal of license."

(Sec. 4, 48 Stat. 1066, as amended; 47 U. S. C. 154. Interpret or apply sec. 303, 48 Stat. 1082, as amended; 47 U. S. C. 303)

15. In table III showing forms currently in effect and where they are referred to in Part 9 of the rules and regulations; in the fifth column substitute "405–A" for "405," and in the sixth column, after § 9.108, delete (d) and substitute (e).

16. Delete present text of § 9.105 (a) and substitute the following:

§ 9.105 *Application for aircraft radio station license*—(a) *Application for air carrier aircraft radio station license.* Application for new or modified air carrier aircraft radio station license shall be submitted on FCC Form 404. Application for renewal of station license shall be submitted on FCC Form 405–A. Unless otherwise directed by the Commission, each application for renewal of license shall be filed during the last 60 days of the license term. In any case in which the licensee has, in accordance with the Commission's rules made timely and sufficient application for renewal of license, no license with reference to any activity of a continuing nature shall expire until such application shall have been finally determined.

17. Delete present text of § 9.105 (b) and substitute the following:

(b) *Application for private aircraft radio station license.* Applications for new or modified private aircraft radio stations which specify only those frequencies which are regularly available for this type of service shall be submitted on FCC Form No. 404–A. Applications which include a request for frequencies or other authority not specifically set forth by FCC Form No. 404–A shall be submitted on FCC Form No. 404. Application for renewal of station license shall be submitted on FCC Form 405–A. Unless otherwise directed by the Commission, each application for renewal of license shall be filed during the last 60 days of the license term. In any case in which the licensee has, in accordance with the Commission's rules made timely and sufficient application for renewal of license, no license with reference to any activity of a continuing nature shall expire until such application shall have been finally determined.

18. Delete present text of § 9.106 and substitute the following:

§ 9.106 *Application for aeronautical public service aircraft station.* All applications for aeronautical Public Service Aircraft Stations, new or modified, shall be submitted on FCC Form 404. Application for renewal of station license shall be submitted on FCC Form 405–A. Unless otherwise directed by the Commission, each application for renewal of license shall be filed during the last 60 days of the license term. In any case in which the licensee has, in accordance with the Commission's rules made timely and sufficient application for renewal of license, no license with reference to any activity of a continuing nature shall expire until such application shall have been finally determined.

19. Delete present text of § 9.108 (e) and substitute the following:

(e) Application for renewal of station license shall be submitted on FCC Form 405–A. Unless otherwise directed by the Commission, each application for renewal of license shall be filed during the last 60 days of the license term. In any case in which the licensee has, in accordance with the Commission's rules made timely and sufficient application for renewal of license, no license with reference to any activity of a continuing nature shall expire until such application shall have been finally determined.

(Sec. 4, 48 Stat. 1066, as amended; 47 U. S. C. 154. Interpret or apply secs. 303, 307, 48 Stat. 1082, 1083, as amended; 47 U. S. C. 303, 307)

20. Delete the present text of § 10.55 (g) and substitute the following:

(g) *Application for renewal of license.* Application for renewal of station license shall be submitted on FCC Form 405–A. Unless otherwise directed by the Commission, each application for renewal of license shall be filed during the last 60 days of the license term. In any case in which the licensee has, in accordance with the Commission's rules made timely and sufficient application for renewal of license, no license with reference to any activity of a continuing nature shall expire until such application shall have been finally determined.

(Sec. 4, 48 Stat. 1066, as amended; 47 U. S. C. 154. Interprets or applies secs. 303, 307, 48 Stat. 1082, 1083, as amended; 47 U. S. C. 303, 307)

21. Delete the present text of § 11.56 (g) and substitute the following:

(g) Application for renewal of station license shall be submitted on FCC Form 405–A. Unless otherwise directed by the Commission, each application for renewal of license shall be filed during the last 60 days of the license term. In any case in which the licensee has, in accordance with the Commission's rules made timely and sufficient application for renewal of license, no license with reference to any activity of a continuing nature shall expire until such application shall have been finally determined.

(Sec. 4, 48 Stat. 1066, as amended; 47 U. S. C. 154. Interprets or applies sec. 303, 48 Stat. 1082, as amended; 47 U. S. C. 303)

22. Delete the present text of § 12.27 (e) and substitute the following:

(e) Application for renewal of an amateur operator license shall be submitted on FCC Form 405–A. Unless otherwise directed by the Commission, each application for renewal of license shall be filed during the last 120 days of the license term or within a period of grace of one year after the expiration date of such license. During this one year period of grace an expired license is not valid. A renewed license issued upon the basis of an application filed during the grace period will be dated currently and will not be back-dated to the date of expiration of the license being renewed. In any case in which the licensee has, in accordance with the Commission's rules made timely and sufficient application for renewal of license, no license with reference to any activity of a continuing nature shall expire until such application shall have been finally determined.

23. Delete present text of § 12.67 (a) and substitute the following:

§ 12.67 *Renewal of amateur station license.* (a) Application for renewal of station license shall be submitted on FCC Form 405–A. Unless otherwise directed by the Commission, each application for renewal of license shall be filed during the last 120 days of the license term or within a period of grace of one year after the expiration date of such license. During this one year period of grace an expired license is not valid. A renewed license issued upon the basis of an application filed during the grace period will be dated currently and will not be back-dated to the date of expiration of the license being renewed. This one year period of grace shall apply only to licenses expiring on or after January 1, 1951. In any case in which the licensee has, in accordance with the Commission's rules made timely and sufficient application for renewal of license, no license with reference to any activity of a continuing nature shall expire until such application shall have been finally determined.

(Sec. 4, 48 Stat. 1066, as amended; 47 U. S. C. 154. Interpret or apply sec. 303, 48 Stat. 1082, as amended; 47 U. S. C. 303)

24. Delete the text of § 16.56 (f) and substitute the following:

(f) Application for renewal of station license shall be submitted on FCC Form 405–A. Unless otherwise directed by the Commission, each application for renewal of license shall be filed during the last 60 days of the license term. In any case in which the licensee has, in accordance with the Commission's rules made timely and sufficient application for renewal of license, no license with reference to any activity of a continuing nature shall expire until such application shall have been finally determined.

(Sec. 4, 48 Stat. 1066, as amended; 47 U. S. C. 154. Interpret or apply sec. 303, 48 Stat. 1082, as amended; 47 U. S. C. 303)

25. Delete present text of 19.13 (a) and substitute the following:

§ 19.13 *Procedure for obtaining citizens radio station license.* (a) FCC Form 505, Application for Citizens Radio Station Construction Permit and License. This form shall be used when application is made for a new station or for modification of an authorization for an existing station.

26. Add new paragraph as follows:

(c) FCC Form 405–A, Application for Renewal of Radio License (Short Form). This form shall be used for requesting renewal, without modification, of radio station license.

27. Delete the text of § 19.16 and substitute the following:

§ 19.16 *Renewal of station license.* Application for renewal of station license shall be submitted on FCC Form 405–A. Unless otherwise directed by the Commission, each application for renewal of license shall be filed during the last 60 days of the license term. In any case in which the licensee has, in accordance with the Commission's rules made timely and sufficient application for renewal of license, no license with reference to any activity of a continuing nature shall expire until such application shall have been finally determined.

(Sec. 4, 48 Stat. 1066, as amended; 47 U. S. C. 154. Interpret or apply sec. 303, 48 Stat. 1082, as amended; 47 U. S. C. 303)

28. Delete the text of § 20.13 (c) and substitute the following:

(c) Application for renewal of station license shall be submitted on FCC Form 405–A. Unless otherwise directed by the Commission, each application for renewal of license shall be filed during the last 60 days of the license term. In any case in which the licensee has, in accordance with the Commission's rules made timely and sufficient application for renewal of license, no license with reference to any activity of a continuing nature shall expire until such application shall have been finally determined.

(Sec. 4, 48 Stat. 1066, as amended; 47 U. S. C. 154. Interpret or apply sec. 303, 48 Stat. 1082, as amended; 47 U. S. C. 303)

[F. R. Doc. 52-2945; Filed, Mar. 12, 1952; 8:46 a. m.]

PROPOSED RULE MAKING

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs

[25 CFR Part 130]

FORT PECK INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECT, MONTANA

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE CHARGES

Pursuant to section 4 (a) of the Administrative Procedure Act approved June 11, 1946, Public Law 404—79th Congress, the acts of Congress approved August 1, 1914; June 4, 1920; May 26, 1926; and March 7, 1928 (38 Stat. 583; 25 U. S. C. 385; 41 Stat. 751; 44 Stat. 658; 45 Stat. 210; 25 U. S. C. 387), and by virtue of authority delegated by the Secretary of the Interior to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs September 11, 1946 (11 F. R. 10279), and by virtue of authority delegated by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the Regional Director September 14, 1946, notice is hereby given of intention to modify §§ 130.38, 130.39 and 130.40 of Title 25, Code of Federal Regulations, dealing with irrigable lands of or adjacent to the Fort Peck Indian Irrigation Project, for the irrigation season of 1952 and thereafter until further notice, as follows:

§ 130.38 *Charges.* (a) On the Poplar River Unit and that part of the Big Porcupine Unit not served by the Wiota Pumping Plant, water, when available will be furnished upon approved application during each irrigation season at a flat rate of $2.25 per acre per annum for all irrigable lands included in the farm unit or allotment described in the application, whether water is used or not. Each application should include all irrigable lands included in the farm unit or allotment.

(b) On that part of the Big Porcupine Unit within the boundary of the originally defined Unit and which is under the service area of the Big Porcupine or Wiota Pumping Plant, water, when available, will be furnished to all irrigable lands to which water can be delivered at a minimum rate of $2.25 per acre per annum. Payment of the minimum rate entitles the water user to two acre-feet per acre of irrigable land included in each farm unit or allotment. Any additional water delivered shall be charged for at the rate of $1.15 per acre-foot or fraction thereof for the first additional acre-foot, $1.50 per acre-foot or fraction thereof for the second additional acre-foot and $1.75 per acre-foot or fraction thereof for water delivered in excess of the second additional acre-foot. This minimum assessment applies to all irrigable land in each farm unit or allotment to which water can be delivered regardless of whether water is used or not.

(c) For all irrigable lands situated adjacent to but outside the original boundary of the Big Porcupine Unit and that can be served with water from the Big Porcupine or Wiota Pumping Plant, surplus water, when available and not required for the irrigation of lands within the original boundary of the Big Porcupine Unit, will be furnished at a flat rate of $2.00 per acre-foot, measured and delivered at the south boundary of the original Big Porcupine Unit. Payment shall be made at time application for delivery of surplus water is approved. Supplemental applications and payments will be required before additional surplus water is delivered.

(d) On the Frazer-Wolf Point Unit (comprising all irrigable lands supplied with water from the Little Porcupine Reservoir and the Frazer Pumping Plant) water, when available, will be furnished to all irrigable lands to which water can be delivered at a minimum rate of $2.25 per acre per annum. Payment of the minimum rate entitles the water users to two acre-feet per acre of irrigable land included in each farm unit or allotment. Any additional water delivered shall be charged for at the rate of $1.15 per acre-foot or fraction thereof for the first additional acre-foot, $1.50 per acre-foot or fraction thereof for the second additional acre-foot and $1.75 per acre-foot or fraction thereof for water delivered in excess of the second additional acre-foot. This minimum assessment applies to all irrigable land in each farm unit or allotment to which water can be delivered regardless of whether water is used or not.

§ 130.39 *Payment.* (a) The flat rate and the minimum charges fixed in § 130.38 must be paid before water will be delivered each season and shall become due and payable on April 1st of each calendar year. The charges for excess water delivered during any irrigation season shall be included in the bill for the ensuing season and shall be due and payable on April 1st following the season in which the excess water is delivered, except in the case of excess water deliveries to lessees of Indian lands where payment is required in advance of the delivery of water.

(b) No water shall be delivered to any lands until the minimum charge shall have been paid.

(c) To all charges assessed which are not paid on or before July 1st of each year, there shall be added a penalty of one-half of one percent per month or fraction thereof from the due date, April 1st, so long as the delinquency continues.

§ 130.40 *Care of waste water.* All applicants for water will be required to construct and maintain in good order and repair upon their lands such ditches as may be necessary to catch and con-

duct to some waste canal, ditch, lateral, or natural drainage channel, any waste water flowing upon or from said lands. No waste water will be allowed to collect within 20 feet of any canal or lateral belonging to the United States, nor shall any waste water ditches be constructed or maintained within 10 feet of any canal or lateral of the United States, except at points of intersection or crossing, which shall be located only by order and under the direction of the proper officers of the United States. No water will be furnished to any applicant during such time as he fails to comply with the provisions of this section.

This amended order shall be effective for the irrigation season of 1952 and until further order and supersedes all previous Operation and Maintenance Orders for the Fort Peck Indian Irrigation Project.

This order supersedes all previous orders as follows: Order published in CFR dated April 10, 1924 (page 206); amendment dated June 24, 1940 (5 F. R. 2543); amendment dated March 9, 1943 (8 F. R. 4376); amendment dated March 14, 1947 (12 F. R. 1857); amendment dated April 29, 1948 (13 F. R. 2310–11); amendment dated April 22, 1950 (15 F. R. 2273).

Interested persons are hereby given the opportunity to participate in preparing the proposed amendments by submitting their views and data or argument in writing to the Area Director, U. S. Indian Service, 804 North 29th Street, Billings, Montana, within 15 days from the date of publication of this notice of intention in the daily issue of the FEDERAL REGISTER.

PAUL L. FICKINGER,
Area Director.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2949; Filed, Mar. 12, 1952; 8:47 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Production and Marketing Administration

[7 CFR Part 986]

[Docket No. AO-196-A-2]

HANDLING OF HOPS GROWN IN OREGON, CALIFORNIA, WASHINGTON, AND IDAHO, AND OF HOP PRODUCTS PRODUCED THEREFROM IN THESE STATES

NOTICE OF HEARING WITH RESPECT TO PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO MARKETING AGREEMENT AND ORDER

Pursuant to the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (48 Stat. 31, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 601 et seq.), and in accordance with the applicable rules of practice and procedure governing proceedings to formulate marketing agreements and marketing orders (7 CFR Part 900), notice is hereby given of a public hearing to be held at the Multnomah Hotel, 319 S. W. Pine Street, Portland, Oregon, beginning at 9:30 a. m., P. s. t., March 25, 1952, with respect to proposed amendments to the marketing agreement and order (14 F. R. 3660) regulating the handling of hops grown in Oregon, California, Washington, and Idaho, and of hop products produced therefrom in these States.

These proposed amendments have not received the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture.

The public hearing will be held for the purpose of receiving evidence with respect to the economic and marketing conditions relating to the proposed amendments which are hereinafter set forth, or appropriate modifications thereof.

Various proposals to amend the aforementioned marketing agreement and order have been received. The U. S. Hop Growers Association, a nonmarketing association of growers, has requested a hearing be held on certain of the proposals which are hereafter set forth. The proposed amendments upon which such request for hearing has been made are as follows:

1. Amend the provisions of § 986.1 (f) of the order so as to read as follows:

(f) "Grower" is synonymous with "producer," and means any person who or which is engaged in a proprietary capacity in the commercial production of hops, and who or which is an individual, partnership, corporation, association, or any other business unit who or which: (1) Owns and farms land, resulting in his or its ownership of the hops produced thereon; (2) rents and farms land, resulting in his or its ownership of all or a portion of the hops produced thereon; or (3) owns land which he or it does not farm and, as rental for such land, obtains the ownership of all or a portion of the hops produced thereon. Ownership of, or leasehold interest in land, and the acquisition, in any manner other than as hereinbefore set forth, of legal title to hops grown thereon shall not be deemed to result in such owners or lessees becoming producers. For the purpose of this definition, the term "partnership" shall be deemed to include a husband and wife, and any others, with respect to land the title to which, or the leasehold interest in which, is vested in them as tenants in common, joint tenants, tenants by the entirety, or, under community property laws, as community property.

2. Amend the provisions of § 986.6 (c) (1) of the order so as to read as follows:

(c) *Apportionment of salable quantity among growers*—(1) *Determination of total production*—(i) *Determination by Growers Allocation Committee.* As the basis for apportioning equitably among growers the salable quantity of each year's crop, the Growers Allocation Committee each year as early as practicable during or after harvest, shall determine, or cause to be determined under its supervision, the total quantity of hops (net dry weight) produced by growers during that year which meet the requirements of § 986.5. Such determination shall include, for each grower, his harvested, unharvested, and total production. Such determination shall also include the quantity, if any, of such hops found to have been converted into hop products, except that lupulin sweepings shall be included in the computation only to the extent of the pounds of lupulin found to be in such quantity of lupulin sweepings. Unharvested hops shall be included only if grown to maturity and remaining unharvested on living vines which remain strung or trained, and from which hops have not been picked, and which have not been removed from the wires or poles. Such unharvested hops shall be determined by the Growers Allocation Committee on the basis of the amount of hops (net dry weight) which would have been yielded if such unharvested hops had been picked, dried, and baled or otherwise processed and packaged for market. In the event any grower does not permit the Growers Allocation Committee, or its representatives, access to any hops grown by that grower, or to any product thereof, or shall fail or refuse to make available to said committee, or its representatives, information relative to such hops or hop products which the Growers Allocation Committee finds to be desirable in order properly to make such determination in accordance with the provisions hereof, the Growers Allocation Committee shall determine, or cause to be determined, on the basis of an estimate of the grower's acreage, the average crop conditions in the area, the probable yield per acre on the grower's acreage, and from such other information as is available to it, the respective grower's production as aforesaid. After completing its determination of production by each individual grower, as aforesaid, the Growers Allocation Committee shall, by means of addition, compute the harvested, unharvested, and total production by all growers.

(ii) *Preliminary estimates.* The Growers Allocation Committee each year, prior to the start of harvest, or as soon thereafter as practicable, shall determine, or cause to be determined under its supervision, a preliminary estimate of said total quantity of hops which will be produced by all growers from that year's crop. Said preliminary estimate shall be based upon the then current Federal or Federal-State crop estimates, as the case may be, and upon such other relevant data as are available.

(iii) *Determination for and protests by members of committee.* The determinations pursuant to subdivision (i) of this subparagraph for each member or alternate member of the Growers Allocation Committee shall not be made by any member or alternate member of such committee, but shall be made, and reported in writing to the Secretary and to the Growers Allocation Committee, by such other qualified person or persons as the Control Board or its authorized representatives shall designate for that purpose. Any protest by a member or alternate member of the Growers Allocation Committee concerning such determination shall be made directly to, and be determined by, the Secretary.

(iv) *Notice to growers.* The Growers Allocation Committee shall cause to be mailed to each grower notice of the determination pursuant to subdivision (i) of this subparagraph of the respective grower's production for the respective year, and also, the computation of the

total quantity determined pursuant to subdivisions (i) and (ii) of this subparagraph, respectively, produced by all growers during that year. The committee shall also publicly announce said computations of said total quantity, both estimated and final.

(v) *Protests by growers.* Any grower who may be dissatisfied with the determinations pursuant to subparagraph (2) of this paragraph, may protest in writing to the Growers Allocation Committee within 10 days of the date of mailing of the notice and if dissatisfied with the decision in regard to such protest may appeal in writing to the Secretary.

(vi) *Determination by Secretary.* Upon expiration of the time for protest specified in subdivision (v) of this subparagraph, and after completion of action by that committee upon all protests, the Growers Allocation Committee shall report to the Secretary all findings, determinations, and computations made by or for it pursuant to subdivision (i) of this subparagraph, together with the data on which the same were based. On the basis of such findings, determinations, computations, data, and other pertinent information which the Secretary may have, the Secretary shall determine and notify the Growers Allocation Committee of the harvested, unharvested, and total quantity of hops (net dry weight) meeting the requirements of § 986.5 which were produced by each grower during that year: *Provided*, That such determinations shall include the quantity, if any, of such hops converted into hop products except that insofar as lupulin sweepings are concerned there shall be included, in the computation, only the pounds of lupulin in such quantity of lupulin sweepings, and insofar as unharvested hops are concerned, shall include (net dry weight) only hops of that respective year's crop grown to maturity and remaining unharvested on the living vines. The Secretary, after having determined each grower's production, as aforesaid, shall, by means of addition, determine the production by all growers; the total production by all growers is hereinafter referred to as the "aggregate production" for that respective year. Immediately upon receipt of notice thereof from the Secretary, the Growers Allocation Committee shall publicly announce the aforesaid determination by the Secretary.

3. Amend first three sentences of § 986.6 (c) (2) (i) of the order so as to read as follows:

(2) *Computation of growers' allotments*—(i) *Salable percentage.* The "salable percentage" of the aggregate production, determined pursuant to subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, shall be computed by dividing the salable quantity of that year's crop, determined pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section, by the aforesaid aggregate production, and multiplying the quotient by 100. After computing such salable percentage on this basis, it shall be adjusted to the nearest tenth of a percent. Each grower's maximum allotment of the salable quantity of that year's crop shall be that same salable percentage applied to his production as determined pursuant to subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, except that if any such grower fails to harvest a quantity from that crop equal to such maximum salable allotment so computed for him, his salable allotment shall be the quantity which he actually harvested: *Provided*, That, if prior to the determination by the Secretary of the aggregate production of hops by all growers in any year, the Growers Allocation Committee finds that the harvested quantity exceeds the salable quantity, but, nevertheless, the aforementioned salable percentage will not result in the availability in marketing channels of the salable quantity of hops fixed for that year's crop, such percentage may be established by the Secretary at an amount necessary to result in the availability in marketing channels of the salable quantity of hops fixed for that year's crop: *And provided also*, That, if, prior to the determination by the Secretary of the aggregate production of hops by all growers in any year, the Growers Allocation Committee finds that the aggregate quantity of hops harvested from that year's crop, and meeting the minimum standards of quality prescribed herein, will be less than the salable quantity fixed for such year's crop, such salable percentage shall, with the approval of the Secretary, be increased to 100 for that year's crop: *And provided further*, That, in lieu of the aforementioned method of computing growers' allotments, the Secretary may make effective, at the beginning of any marketing season, the following procedure pursuant to a recommendation of the Control Board to that effect (such recommendation of the Board to be pursuant to and in accordance with a prior recommendation to it by the Growers Allocation Committee): Each grower's allotment of the maximum salable quantity of that year's crop shall be computed by first subtracting from said grower's poundage of credited production, the leaf and stem content thereof and applying the salable percentage to the remainder, then dividing the resulting quantity by the average percentage of clean hops (hops exclusive of leaf and stem content) in the aggregate production of hops for the preceding marketing season.

4. Amend the provisions of §§ 986.6 (c) (2) (ii) (*a*) and (*b*) of the order so that they will read as follows:

(*a*) *Preliminary.* In order to assist growers to avoid delays in their individual harvesting and marketing, the Control Board, or its authorized representative, each year shall compute an "estimated salable percentage" of estimated aggregate production and shall compute and issue, or cause to be computed and issued, prior to the issuance of final allotments applicable to that year's crop, to any grower who applies therefor to the Growers Allocation Committee, a preliminary allotment representing such proportion of that grower's total production of hops during that year as the Growers Allocation Committee, or its authorized representatives, shall determine will not be in excess of 50 percent of that grower's estimated salable allotment for that year's crop. Said estimate shall be based upon physical examination of the hop yard, or yards, upon the historical production thereof, upon official crop estimates, and upon such other relevant data as are available.

(*b*) *Supplementary*—(*1*) *Eighty percent basis.* The Control Board, or its authorized representative, shall each year issue, prior to the issuance of final allotments applicable to that year's crop, to any grower who applies therefor to the Growers Allocation Committee, a supplementary allotment representing such proportion of that grower's total production of hops during that year as the Growers Allocation Committee, or its authorized representatives, shall determine will not be in excess of 80 percent of that grower's probable salable allotment for that year's crop: *Provided*, That any such supplementary allotment shall be based upon adequate, but not complete, crop production information available to the Growers Allocation Committee, or its authorized representatives, including, but not limited to bale count data or other reasonably accurate information as to such grower's hop production for that year.

(*2*) *Ninety percent basis.* The Control Board, or its authorized representative, shall issue, prior to the issuance of final allotments applicable to that year's crop, to any grower who applies therefor to the Growers Allocation Committee, a supplementary allotment representing such proportion of that grower's total production of hops during that year as the Growers Allocation Committee, or its authorized representatives, shall determine will not be in excess of 90 percent of that grower's probable salable allotment for that year's crop: *Provided*, That any such supplementary allotment shall be based upon complete crop production information available to the Growers Allocation Committee, or its authorized representatives, including, but not limited to, complete weight data on such grower's harvested hop production and the recommended determination by the Growers Allocation Committee, or its authorized representatives, as to any unharvested hop production for that year, and Federal-State Inspection Service evidence of the meeting of all minimum standard requirements for quality provided for therein, by all harvested hops of such grower for that year.

5. Amend the provisions of § 986.6 (f) of the order so as to read as follows:

(f) *Diversion privilege.* In the event harvested hops in the control of the respective grower thereof, are destroyed or are so damaged or so deteriorated as, in the judgment of the grower to be unmarketable, or, if, because of quality or type, such hops are unsatisfactory to the grower, such grower may replace such hops (if the lupulin has not been removed therefrom) within the limits of his salable allotment for that year's crop, by acquiring uncertificated harvested hops of that year's crop from the growers thereof: *Provided*, That such purchasing grower shall first submit a written statement to the Growers Allocation Committee, setting forth the year of production, the location, and the

quantity of hops he desires so to replace, (and, if the hops to be replaced have been destroyed, the time, place, and cause of such destruction, together with proof of such destruction satisfactory to the Growers Allocation Committee, or its authorized representatives), and the name and address of each grower from whom he proposes to acquire uncertificated hops for that purpose, and makes arrangements with the Growers Allocation Committee, or its authorized representatives, whereby the unmarketable, or unsatisfactory hops which are thus to be replaced will be effectively diverted from or disposed of out of the normal channels of trade, and such disposal or diversion shall be in such manner as may be prescribed by the Control Board: *And provided further*, that, any hops so diverted shall not be diverted or disposed of as hop products as defined in § 986.1 (e). The selling grower shall not be regarded as handling such hops within the meaning of this order, nor shall the hops sold be considered a part of such selling grower's salable allotment. The Growers Allocation Committee shall prepare, and from time to time shall revise, a list of the names and addresses of growers who report to the Growers Allocation Committee that they have uncertificated hops for sale pursuant to this paragraph; and a list of the names and addresses of growers who report to the Growers Allocation Committee that they desire to purchase or acquire uncertificated hops pursuant to this paragraph. The Growers Allocation Committee shall make such lists available to any grower or handler of hops at each office of the Control Board.

6. Amend the provisions of § 986.9 of the order by adding the following at the end thereof:

(c) *Reports by growers*—(1) *Holdings of uncertificated hops and hop products.* Each grower shall report to the Growers Allocation Committee, prior to June 15 of each marketing season, the quantities (by years of production stated separately) and locations of all uncertificated hops and hop products owned or controlled by him as of the preceding June 1, and each grower shall also furnish to the Growers Allocation Committee reports containing such information as of such other date or dates as the Growers Allocation Committee may specify.

(2) *Supervision of disposition.* Any grower who desires to dispose of any uncertificated hops or hop products in his possession or control shall first arrange with the Growers Allocation Committee, or its authorized representatives, for supervision of such disposition. The Growers Allocation Committee, or its authorized representatives, shall thereupon provide such supervision at the mutual convenience of such grower and of the committee, or its authorized representatives. The requirements set forth in this subparagraph shall cover any disposition including, but not limited to, sale pursuant to the provisions of § 986.6 (f).

7. Make such other changes in the marketing agreement and order as may be necessary to make the entire marketing agreement and order conform with any amendments thereto which may result from this hearing. In accordance with the present practice, it is intended that the term "grower" in § 986.6 will also mean that a joint grower operation will continue to be treated as a single production unit for purposes of production determination and computation of salable allotment and that the salable allotment may then be segregated pursuant to the Joint Ownership subparagraph of the Order. Testimony on this matter will be given at the Hearing so that authority will be provided to make any changes in the Order necessary to preserve the present practice.

The following amendments are proposed by the Fruit and Vegetable Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture:

1. Renumber the sections, paragraphs, subparagraphs, and subdivisions throughout the marketing order in accordance with the revised FEDERAL REGISTER regulations, and make similar conforming changes in the numbering of the provisions of the marketing agreement.

2. Amend the provisions of § 986.1 of the order by adding the following at the end thereof:

Part and subpart. "Part" means the order regulating the handling of hops grown in Oregon, California, Washington, and Idaho, and of hop products produced therefrom in these States, and all rules, regulations, and supplementary orders issued thereunder. This order regulating the handling of hops grown in Oregon, California, Washington, and Idaho, and of hop products produced therefrom in these States shall be a "subpart" of such part.

Copies of this notice of hearing may be obtained from the Hearing Clerk, Room 1353, South Building, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., or may be there inspected, or from any of the Western Marketing Field Offices, Fruit and Vegetable Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture: 515 Southwest Tenth Avenue, Portland 5, Oregon; 335 Fell Street, San Francisco 2, California; and Old Post Office Building, 701 K Street, Sacramento 14, California.

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 10th day of March 1952.

[SEAL] ROY W. LENNARTSON,
Assistant Administrator, Production and Marketing Administration.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2951; Filed, Mar. 12, 1952; 8:48 a. m.]

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

[14 CFR Part 42]

REQUIRED AIDS FOR IFR AND NIGHT VFR FLIGHTS, AND FLIGHT PLANS

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE MAKING

Pursuant to authority delegated by the Civil Aeronautics Board to the Bureau of Safety Regulation, notice is hereby given that the Bureau will propose to the Board amendments to Part 42 of the Civil Air Regulations in substance as hereinafter set forth.

Interested persons may participate in the making of the proposed rules by submitting such written data, views, or arguments as they may desire. Communications should be submitted in duplicate to the Civil Aeronautics Board, attention Bureau of Safety Regulation, Washington 25, D. C. In order to insure their consideration by the Board before taking further action on the proposed rules, communications must be received by April 15, 1952. Copies of such communications will be available after April 17, 1952, for examination by interested persons at the Docket Section of the Board, Room 5412, Commerce Building, Washington, D. C.

Part 42 of the Civil Air Regulations does not at present require either the use of navigational aids or the making of position reports when on a night VFR flight. As the regulations do not prohibit off-airways flights, a correct track over the ground becomes increasingly important with respect to minimum altitudes. Since a deviation of more than five miles from the planned route is entirely possible in off-airways flying, the great danger exists that the airplane not only will be below the required minimum flight altitude but may even be flown into unexpected high terrain.

In order to minimize such dangers, this proposed amendment will require the same use of navigational aids for night VFR flights in large passenger-carrying airplanes as are required by § 42.58 for all IFR operation. It will also require a radio listening watch to be maintained as well as requiring position reports at designated reporting points. The Bureau considers that night operations, especially in marginal VFR conditions, are so comparable to IFR operations as to require identical treatment with respect to navigational aids and position reports.

An additional problem is raised with respect to the filing of flight plans. At the present time, § 42.61 provides that no large aircraft may be taken off unless a VFR or IFR flight plan has been filed with the proper authorities, except when required by lack of ground facilities to file in the air. Although the intent of this section was to require either a VFR or IFR flight plan to be in effect during an entire flight, in practice pilots who filed IFR flight plans could cancel them en route when improved weather conditions warranted and continue the flight without any flight plan whatsoever. In the event the pilot thereafter elected to proceed to a destination other than that specified in his original flight plan, or substantially altered his route, the location of the airplane for the remainder of the flight would be unknown. Therefore, if the airplane should crash no one with the possible exception of a few company personnel would realize that the plane was overdue or missing.

In order to insure that search and rescue facilities may be alerted and dispatched with a minimum of delay in the event a large airplane is overdue at its destination, it is proposed to require either a VFR or IFR flight plan to be in effect during the entire flight. Accordingly, when a pilot cancels an IFR flight plan while en route, it will be incumbent on him to refile a VFR flight plan for the remainder of the flight.

It is therefore proposed to amend Part 42 as follows:

1. By amending § 42.58 to read as follows:

§ 42.58 *Navigational aids for IFR and night VFR flight; radio communications for night VFR flight.* (a) Night VFR passenger operations in large aircraft and all IFR operations shall be conducted only over civil airways and at airports equipped with radio ranges or equivalent facilities, unless the Administrator has found that navigation can be conducted by the use of radio direction finding equipment installed in the aircraft or by other specialized means and has approved or otherwise authorized such operation in the air carrier operating certificate.

(b) During night VFR passenger operations the pilot in command of the aircraft shall ensure that a continuous watch is maintained on the appropriate radio frequencies and shall report by radio as soon as possible the time and altitude of passing each designated reporting point, together with weather conditions which have not been forecast, and other information pertinent to the safety of flight.

NOTE: Designated reporting points are noted in publications of aids to air navigation. The reporting of unanticipated weather encountered en route, such as icing or extreme turbulence, may be of importance to the safety of other aircraft anticipating flight within the area.

2. By adding a sentence at the end of § 42.61 as follows: "An IFR or VFR flight plan must thereafter be in effect for all portions of the flight."

These amendments are proposed under the authority of Title VI of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended. The proposed amendments may be changed in the light of comments received in response to this notice of proposed rule making.

(Sec. 205 (a), 52 Stat. 984; 49 U. S. C. 425 (a). Interpret or apply secs. 601–610, 52 Stat. 1007–1012; 49 U. S. C. 551–560; 62 Stat. 1216)

Dated: March 10, 1952 at Washington, D. C.

By the Bureau of Safety Regulation.

[SEAL] JOHN M. CHAMBERLAIN, *Director.*

[F. R. Doc. 52-2955; Filed, Mar. 12, 1952; 8:48 a. m.]

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[17 CFR Parts 201, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 275]

FEES AND CHARGES BY THE COMMISSION

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE MAKING

Chairman Donald C. Cook of the Securities and Exchange Commission today announced that the Commission had received several requests for postponement of the March 14, 1952, hearing upon its proposal for the imposition of registration fees and other charges to implement Title V of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952.

Inasmuch as it is likely that various interested persons have already arranged to attend the March 14th hearing, Chairman Cook reported, the Commission has determined not to postpone the hearing. However, in order to accommodate those who desire additional time to prepare for the hearing, the Commission will hold a further hearing upon the fee proposal on Monday, March 31, 1952, at 2:00 p. m. Those who wish to be heard on the latter date should notify the Commission's secretary not later than March 28, 1952.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS, *Secretary.*

MARCH 10, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2998; Filed, Mar. 12, 1952; 8:49 a. m.]

NOTICES

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[Docket No. 10152]

W. GORDON ALLEN ET AL.

ORDER DESIGNATING APPLICATION FOR HEARING ON STATED ISSUES

In re application of W. Gordon Allen, John B. Truhan and Justin H. Clark (KGAE), Salem, Oregon, for modification of construction permit; Docket No. 10152, File No. BMP-5740.

At a session of the Federal Communications Commission held at its offices in Washington, D. C., on the 5th day of March 1952;

The Commission having under consideration the above-entitled application for modification of construction permit, which authorized a new standard broadcast station at Salem, Oregon with the facilities 1430 kilocycles, 1 kilowatt power, daytime only, for approval of transmitter location, and antenna system and to specify main studio location and to change type of transmitter;

It appearing, that certain matters have come to the Commission's attention tending to show that the applicant may have constructed the proposed station without authority therefor and that a grant of said application may be in violation of section 319 (a) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, and further that the application may not comply with the Standards of Good Engineering Practice particularly section 4 thereof, pertaining to the requirements for the selection of a transmitter site;

It is ordered, That pursuant to section 309 (a) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, the said application is designated for hearing at a time and place to be specified by subsequent order of the Commission upon the following issues:

1. To determine the nature and extent of the applicant's construction and installation of standard broadcast facilities at Salem, Oregon, and whether, in light of the evidence so adduced, a grant of the application herein would be consistent with the provisions of section 319 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

2. To determine whether the installation and operation of the proposed station would be in compliance with the Commission's Rules and Standards of Good Engineering Practice Concerning Standard Broadcast Stations with particular reference to section 4, thereof, pertaining to the requirements for the selection of a transmitter site.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,

[SEAL] T. J. SLOWIE, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 52-2947; Filed, Mar. 12, 1952; 8:47 a. m.]

[Docket Nos. 10153–10155]

O. L. TAYLOR ET AL.

ORDER DESIGNATING APPLICATION FOR HEARING ON STATED ISSUES

In re applications of O. L. Taylor (assignor), West Central Broadcasting Company (assignee), for voluntary assignment of license of Stations KTOK and KKA-79, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, Docket No. 10153, File Nos. BAL-1307, BALST-3; Robert S. Kerr, D. A. McGee, T. M. Kerr and Callie B. Fentem and The Liberty National Bank & Trust Company, co-executors of the estate of T. W. Fentem, deceased; Dean Terrill, Grayce B. Kerr and Geraldine H. Kerr, a partnership d/b as West Central Broadcasting Company (assignor), O. L. Taylor (assignee), for voluntary assignment of license and construction permit of Stations WEEK, KA-4974, KSA-767 and KA-3138, Peoria, Illinois, Docket No. 10154, File Nos. BAPL-72, BALRE-106, BALRY-84; O. L. Taylor (assignor), Radio Station WEEK, Incorporated (assignee), for voluntary assignment of license and construction permit of Stations WEEK, KA-4974, KSA-767 and KA-3138, Peoria, Illinois, Docket No. 10155, File Nos. BAPL-73, BALRY-85, BALRE-107.

At a session of the Federal Communications Commission held at its offices in Washington, D. C., on the 5th day of March 1952;

The Commission having under consideration the above-entitled applications for consent to the assignments of licenses of Stations KTOK, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and WEEK, Peoria, Illinois, and their auxiliaries; and

It appearing, that there may be extensive overlap of primary service areas between Stations KTOK, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and KRMG, Tulsa, Oklahoma, which overlap may be in contravention of § 3.35 of the Commission's rules and regulations; and

It further appearing, that from the above-entitled applications there appears to be a question of possible trafficking in the license and frequency of Station WEEK and its auxiliaries, Peoria, Illinois, by Mr. O. L. Taylor; and

It further appearing, that the above-entitled applicants are technically, financially and otherwise qualified to operate Station KTOK and WEEK as proposed, and that the proposed programming of these stations is in the public interest;

It is ordered, That, pursuant to section 310 (b) of the Communications Act, as amended, the above-entitled applications be designated for hearing in a consolidated proceeding, commencing at 10:00 a. m., on April 30 1952, at Washington, D. C., upon the following issues:

1. To determine the overlap, if any, that will exist between the service areas of Station KTOK as proposed and of Station KRMG, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, the nature and extent thereof, and whether such overlap, if any, is in contravention of § 3.35 of the Commission's rules.

2. To determine whether approval of the above-entitled assignment applications with respect to Station WEEK and its auxiliaries would give approval to trafficking in frequencies and licensed privileges.

3. To determine whether, in light of the evidence adduced under the foregoing issues, the public interest, convenience or necessity would be served by a grant of the above-entitled applications.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,
[SEAL] T. J. SLOWIE,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2946; Filed, Mar. 12, 1952; 8:47 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

ALASKA

SMALL TRACT CLASSIFICATION NO. 54

MARCH 5, 1952.

Pursuant to the authority delegated to me under section 2.21 of Order No. 1, Bureau of Land Management, Region VII, approved by the Acting Secretary of the Interior August 20, 1951 (16 F. R. 8625), I hereby classify as hereinafter indicated under the Small Tract Act of June 1, 1938 (52 Stat. 609, 43 U. S. C. Sec. 682a), as amended, the following described public lands in the Anchorage, Alaska, Land District, for lease and sale:

CASWELL AREA

For home or cabin sites:

SEWARD MERIDIAN

T. 22 N., R. 4 W.,
Sec. 20; W½SE¼.

The above described area comprises 16 tracts aggregating 80 acres.

2. The lands are located along the Alaska Railroad at Caswell, Alaska, approximately 87 railroad miles north of Anchorage. Access to the area is obtainable only by railroad. The lands lie in the Susitna River Valley and are topographically level. The predominant vegetative cover consists of an open stand of birch and cottonwood with scattered spruce and alder. Adequate water for domestic uses may be obtained from wells and sewage disposal may be made by the use of cesspools. No public facilities are obtainable in the area; however, limited commercial and public services are available at Talkeetna, approximately 20 miles to the north. The climate is a favorable combination of the temperate coastal climate of south central Alaska and the extreme continental climate of interior Alaska.

3. Pursuant to § 257.9 of the Code of Federal Regulations (43 CFR Part 257), a preference right to a lease is accorded to those applicants whose applications (a) were regularly filed under the regulations issued pursuant to the act prior to this classification, and (b) are of the type of site for which the lands subject thereunder have been classified. As to such applications, this order shall become effective upon the date which it is signed.

4. As to the lands not covered by the applications referred to in paragraph 3, this order shall not become effective to permit the leasing of such land under the Small Tract Act of June 1, 1938, cited above, until 10:00 a. m. on March 25, 1952. At that time such land shall, subject to valid existing rights and the provisions of existing withdrawals, become subject to application, petition, location, or selection, as follows:

(a) *Ninety-one-day period for preference right filings.* For a period of 91 days from 10:00 a. m. on March 25, 1952, to close of business on June 23, 1952, inclusive, to (1) applications under the Small Tract Act of June 1, 1938, by qualified veterans of World War II, for whose service recognition is granted by the act of September 27, 1944 (58 Stat. 747, 43 U. S. C. secs. 279, 282) as amended, and by other qualified persons entitled to credit for service under the said act, subject to the requirements of applicable law, and (2) applications under any applicable public land land laws, based on prior existing valid settlement and preference rights conferred by existing laws or equitable claims subject to allowance and confirmation. Application by such veterans and by other persons entitled to credit for service shall be subject to claims of the classes described in subdivision (2).

(b) *Advance period for simultaneous preference right filings.* All applications by such veterans and persons claiming preference rights superior to those of such veterans filed on March 5, 1952, or thereafter, up to and including 10:00 a. m. on March 25, 1952, shall be treated as simultaneously filed.

(c) *Date for non-preference right filings authorized by the public land laws.* Commencing at 10:00 a. m. on June 24, 1952, any of the land remaining unappropriated shall become subject to application under the Small Tract Act by the public generally.

(d) *Advance period for simultaneous non-preference right filings.* Applications under the Small Tract Act by the general public filed on June 4, 1952, or thereafter, up to and including 10:00 a. m. on June 24, 1952, shall be treated as simultaneously filed.

5. A veteran shall accompany his application with a complete photostatic, or other copy (both sides) of his certificate of honorable discharge, or of an official document of his branch of service which shows clearly his honorable discharge as defined in § 181.36 of Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations, or constitutes evidence of other facts upon which the claim for preference is based and which shows clearly the period of service. Other persons claiming credit for service of veterans must furnish like proof in support of their claim. Persons asserting preference rights, through settlement or otherwise, and those having equitable claim, shall accompany their applications by duly corroborated statements in support thereof, setting forth in detail all facts relevant to their claims.

6. All applications referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4, which shall be filed in the Land Office at Anchorage, Alaska, shall be acted upon in accordance with the regulations contained in § 295.8 of Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations to the extent that such regulations are applicable. Applications under the Small Tract Act of June 1, 1938 shall be governed by the regulations contained in Part 257 of Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

7. Lessees under the Small Tract Act of June 1, 1938, will be required, within a reasonable time after execution of the lease, to construct upon the leased land, to the satisfaction of the appropriate officer of the Bureau of Land Management authorized to sign the lease, improvements which, in the circumstances, are presentable, substantial and appropriate for the use for which the lease is issued. Leases will be for a period of not more than three years, at an annual rental of $5.00, payable in advance for the entire lease period. Every lease will contain an option to purchase clause and every lessee may file an application to purchase at the sale price as provided in the lease.

8. All of the land will be leased in tracts of 5 acres, in accordance with the classification map on file in the Land Office, Anchorage, Alaska. The tracts where possible are made to conform in description with the rectangular system of survey, in compact units.

9. All sewage disposal facilities will be located not less than 75 feet from the exterior boundaries of the tract described in the lease, provided, however, that if said tract abuts upon any stream, lake or other body of fresh water, no sewage disposal facility shall be placed within 100 feet of any such water. If the tract

described in the lease is located upon sloping lands, lessee should locate any well or sewage disposal facility according to the recommendations of the Alaska Territorial Department of Health.

10. The leases will be made subject to rights-of-way for road purposes and public utilities, of 33 feet in width, on each side of the tracts contiguous to the section and/or quarter section lines, or as shown on the classification maps on file in the Land Office, Anchorage, Alaska. Such rights-of-way may be utilized by the Federal Government, or the State or Territory, county or municipality, or by any agency thereof. The rights-of-way may, in the discretion of the authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management, be definitely located prior to the issuance of the patent. If not so located, they may be subject to location after patent is issued.

11. All inquiries relating to these lands shall be addressed to the Manager, Land Office, Anchorage, Alaska.

HAROLD T. JORGENSON,
Chief, Division of Land Planning.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2901; Filed, Mar. 12, 1952; 8:45 a. m.]

Office of the Secretary

ORDER DESIGNATING THE VIRGIN ISLANDS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE AT CHRISTIANSTED, ST. CROIX, VIRGIN ISLANDS

Whereas the Congress of the United States has declared it to be a national policy to preserve for the public use historic sites, buildings, and objects of national significance for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States; and

Whereas the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, has declared that the Wharf area and its buildings and the park area known as the D. Hamilton Jackson Park and the Government House and grounds in Christiansted, St. Croix, Virgin Islands, are of national historical significance as an excellent historical example of the old Danish economy and way of life in the Virgin Islands; and

Whereas the buildings in this area have effectively resisted the impact of time and man and represent a segment of America's cultural heritage in historic sites and buildings; and

Whereas a cooperative agreement has been made between the Municipality of St. Croix and the United States of America providing for the designation, preservation, and use of the area as a national historic site:

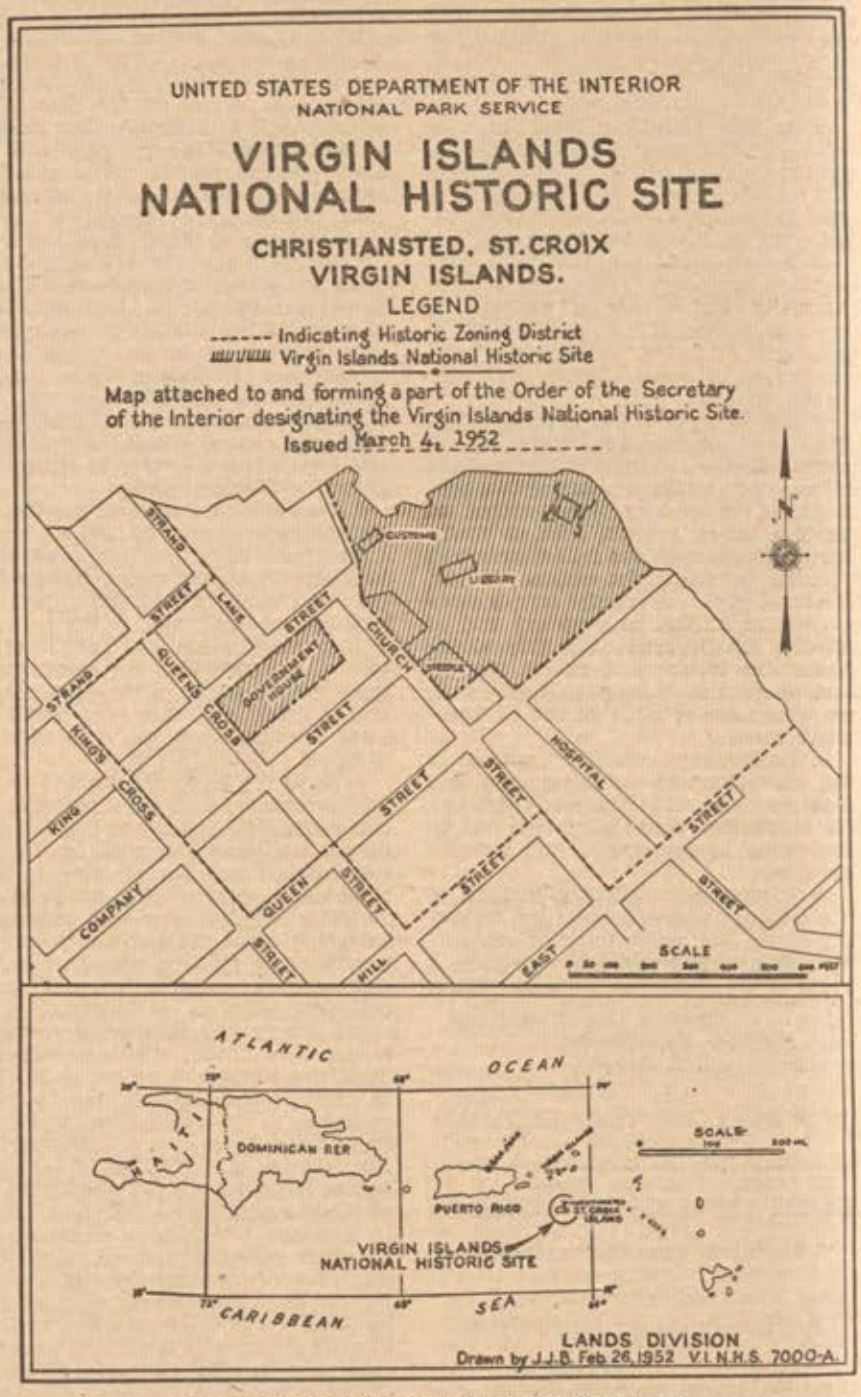
Now, therefore, I, Oscar L. Chapman, Secretary of the Interior, by virtue of and pursuant to the authority contained in the act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666), do hereby designate the said historic structures and grounds as shown upon the diagram hereto attached and made a part hereof, to be a national historic site, having the name "Virgin Islands National Historic Site."

The administration, protection, and development of this national historic site shall be exercised in accordance with the provisions of the above-mentioned cooperative agreement and the act of August 21, 1935.

Warning is expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, deface, or remove any feature of this historic site.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the official seal of the Department of the Interior to be affixed, at the city of Washington, this 4th day of March 1952.

[SEAL] OSCAR L. CHAPMAN,
Secretary of the Interior.



[F. R. Doc. 52-2820; Filed, Mar. 12, 1952; 8:46 a. m.]

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

[Docket No. 5209]

AMERICAN AIR TRANSPORT AND FLIGHT SCHOOL, INC.

NOTICE OF HEARING

In the matter of the revocation of Letter of Registration No. 4, issued to American Air Transport and Flight School, Inc.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, particularly sections 401 (a) and 1005 (e) of the said act, and Part 291 of the Board's Economic Regulations, that hearing in the above-entitled proceeding is re-assigned to be held on

March 19, 1952, at 10:00 a. m., e. s. t., in Room 4823, Commerce Building, Fourteenth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., before Examiner Walter W. Bryan.

For further details in this proceeding interested parties are referred to the Board's Order Serial No. E-5907, and the original Notice of February 25, 1952, assigning this proceeding for hearing.

Dated at Washington, D. C., March 10, 1952.

By the Civil Aeronautics Board.

[SEAL] FRANCIS W. BROWN,
Chief Examiner.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2956; Filed, Mar. 12, 1952; 8:48 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Secretary

GIRL SCOUTS OF AMERICA

DONATION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

Pursuant to section 203 (j) (3) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 the Girl Scouts of America, and their affiliated organizations, are hereby determined by the Secretary of Defense to be educational activities of special interest to the Armed Services, and as such eligible to receive by donation surplus property under the control of the Department of Defense.

Donations of surplus property are to be made by the Military Departments only upon the specific request of the Girl Scouts of America or their affiliated organizations.

All such donations shall be made in accordance with the applicable regulations of the Administrator of the General Services Administration.

WILLIAM C. FOSTER,
Acting Secretary.

MARCH 6, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2899; Filed, Mar. 12, 1952; 8:45 a. m.]

OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

[Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, Revised Notification 1]

PLACEMENT OF PROCUREMENT IN THE DETROIT, MICHIGAN AREA

NOTIFICATION TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

In this revision, paragraph 2 of Notification 1 is changed, paragraph 3 becomes paragraph 4, a new paragraph 3 is inserted, and paragraphs 3 and 5 of the findings have been changed. The revised notification reads as follows:

The Surplus Manpower Committee appointed under Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, has reported to the Director of Defense Mobilization its findings and recommendation in the matter of placement of procurement in the Detroit area. The recommendation has been reviewed within the Office of Defense Mobilization to determine its relationship to other policies affecting procurement for which this Office has responsibility, and no conflicts exist.

The Department of Defense and the General Services Administration are hereby notified that upon full consideration, the Director of Defense Mobilization has concluded that it is in the public interest to give preference to the Detroit area, with the exception of the textile, apparel, and shoe industries located in that area, in the placement of Government contracts in accordance with the attached findings of the Committee and the provisions of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4. The Department of Defense and the General Services Administration are hereby requested to take the actions specified in paragraph 6 of section III of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4.

Public hearings will be held shortly on the entire textile, apparel, and shoe industries, following which consideration will be given to certifying these industries under the provisions of the Policy.

The Department of Defense and the General Services Administration are requested to submit the first written report of the actions taken under this notification on April 4, 1952, and thereafter each 30 days until further notice.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION,
CHARLES E. WILSON,
Director.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE SURPLUS MANPOWER COMMITTEE CONCERNING THE DETROIT, MICHIGAN, AREA UNDER DEFENSE MANPOWER POLICY NO. 4

Under date of February 21, 1952, the Defense Manpower Administration of the Department of Labor certified to this Committee, under Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, the existence of the Detroit area as a surplus labor area under standards established by the Secretary of Labor.

On the basis of information contained in the files of the Committee and furnished by the Department of Labor relative to the manpower situation in the Detroit area, and by the Department of Defense, the Defense Production Administration, the National Production Authority, and the Department of Labor relative to facilities in the Detroit area, the Committee makes the following findings and recommendation:

FINDINGS

The Committee finds:

1. That the Detroit area, as defined by the Defense Manpower Administration, is an area of current labor surplus, including a surplus of manpower possessing skills necessary to the fulfillment of Government contracts;

2. That there exist in the Detroit area suitable facilities for the performance of additional Government contracts;

3. That in order to accomplish the objectives of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, the public interest dictates the need for the negotiation of available Government contracts at reasonable prices in the Detroit area provided that a substantial portion of the work involved in the execution of the contracts will be performed in the Detroit area and provided further that contractors in said area will be afforded the opportunity to meet prices obtainable elsewhere;

4. That no price differential for the Detroit area is considered necessary in order to effectuate the objectives of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4 provided that the operations under the notification recommended herein will be reviewed within a reasonable period of time to determine whether the establishment of an appropriate maximum price differential is required in order to effectuate Defense Manpower Policy No. 4 for the Detroit area;

5. That the textile, apparel, and shoe industries, to the extent that they exist in the Detroit area, should not be included in the application of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4 in the Detroit area; after notice to and hearing of interested parties, consideration will be given to separate recommendations applying to the entire textile, apparel, and shoe industries.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends that the Director of Defense Mobilization conclude that it is in the public interest to give preference to the Detroit area in the placement of contracts in accordance with the Committee's findings, and that the Director so notify the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of the General Services Administration.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION,
ARTHUR S. FLEMMING,
Chairman,
Surplus Manpower Committee.

Approved:

CHARLES E. WILSON,
Director,
Office of Defense Mobilization.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2925; Filed, Mar. 10, 1952; 1:22 p. m.]

[Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, Revised Notification 2]

PLACEMENT OF PROCUREMENT IN THE PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND, AREA

NOTIFICATION TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

In this revision, paragraphs 2 and 3 of Notification 2 have been changed and paragraphs 3 and 5 of the findings have been changed. The revised notification reads as follows:

The Surplus Manpower Committee, appointed under Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, has reported to the Director of Defense Mobilization its findings and recommendation in the matter of placement of procurement in the Providence area. The recommendation has been reviewed within the Office of Defense Mobilization to determine its relationship to other policies affecting procurement for which this Office has responsibility, and no conflicts exist.

The Department of Defense and the General Services Administration are hereby notified that upon full consideration, the Director of Defense Mobilization has concluded that it is in the public interest to give preference to the Providence area, with the exception of the textile, apparel, and shoe industries located in that area, in the placement of Government contracts, in accordance with the attached findings of the Committee and the provisions of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4. The Department of Defense and the General Services Administration are hereby requested to take the actions specified in paragraph 6 of section III of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4.

Public hearings will be held shortly on the entire textile, apparel, and shoe industries, following which consideration will be given to certifying these industries under the provisions of the Policy.

The Department of Defense and the General Services Administration are requested to submit the first written report of the actions taken under this notification on April 4, 1952, and thereafter each 30 days until further notice.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION,
CHARLES E. WILSON,
Director.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE SURPLUS MANPOWER COMMITTEE CONCERNING THE PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND, AREA UNDER DEFENSE MANPOWER POLICY NO. 4

Under date of February 21, 1952, the Defense Manpower Administration of the Department of Labor certified to this Committee, under Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, the existence of the Providence area as a surplus labor area under standards established by the Secretary of Labor.

On the basis of information contained in the files of the Committee and furnished by the Department of Labor relative to the manpower situation in the Providence area, and by the Department of Defense, the National Production Authority and the Department of Labor relative to facilities in the Providence area, the Committee makes the following findings and recommendation:

FINDINGS

The Committee finds:

1. That the Providence area, as defined by the Defense Manpower Administration, is an area of current labor surplus, including a surplus of manpower possessing skills necessary to the fulfillment of Government contracts;

2. That there exist in the Providence area suitable facilities for the performance of additional Government contracts;

3. That in order to accomplish the objectives of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, the public interest dictates the need for the negotiation of available Government contracts at reasonable prices in the Providence area, provided that a substantial portion of the work involved in the execution of the contracts will be performed in the Providence area, and provided further that contractors in said area will be afforded the opportunity to meet prices obtainable elsewhere;

4. That no price differential for the Providence area is considered necessary in order to effectuate the objectives of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, provided that the operations under the notification recommended herein will be reviewed within a reasonable period of time to determine whether the establishment of an appropriate maximum price differential is required in order to effectuate Defense Manpower Policy No. 4 for the Providence area;

5. That the textile, apparel, and shoe industries, to the extent that they exist in the Providence area, should not be included in the application of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4 in the Providence area; after notice to and hearing of interested parties, consideration will be given to separate recommendations applying to the entire textile, apparel, and shoe industries.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends that the Director of Defense Mobilization conclude that it is in the public interest to give preference to the Providence area in the placement of contracts in accordance with the Committee's findings, and that the Director so notify the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of the General Services Administration.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION,
ARTHUR S. FLEMMING,
Chairman,
Surplus Manpower Committee.

Approved:

CHARLES E. WILSON,
Director,
Office of Defense Mobilization.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2926; Filed, Mar. 10, 1952; 1:22 p. m.]

[Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, Revised Notification 3]

PLACEMENT OF PROCUREMENT IN THE WILKES-BARRE, PENNSYLVANIA, AREA

NOTIFICATION TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

In this revision, paragraphs 2 and 3 of Notification 3 have been changed and paragraphs 2, 3, and 5 of the findings have been changed. The revised notification reads as follows:

The Surplus Manpower Committee, appointed under Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, has reported to the Director of Defense Mobilization its findings and recommendation in the matter of placement of procurement in the Wilkes-Barre area. The recommendation has been reviewed within the Office of Defense Mobilization to determine its relationship to other policies affecting procurement for which this Office has responsibility, and no conflicts exist.

The Department of Defense and the General Services Administration are hereby notified that upon full consideration, the Director of Defense Mobilization has concluded that it is in the public interest to give preference to the Wilkes-Barre area, with the exception of the textile, apparel, and shoe industries located in that area, in the placement of Government contracts, in accordance with the attached findings of the Committee and the provisions of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4. The Department of Defense and the General Services Administration are hereby requested to take the actions specified in paragraph 6 of section III of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4.

Public hearings will be held shortly on the entire textile, apparel, and shoe industries, following which consideration will be given to certifying these industries under the provisions of the Policy.

The Department of Defense and the General Services Administration are requested to submit the first written report of the actions taken under this notification on April 4, 1952, and thereafter each 30 days until further notice.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION,
CHARLES E. WILSON,
Director.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE SURPLUS MANPOWER COMMITTEE CONCERNING THE WILKES-BARRE, PENNSYLVANIA, AREA UNDER DEFENSE MANPOWER POLICY NO. 4

Under date of February 21, 1952, the Defense Manpower Administration of the Department of Labor certified to this Committee, under Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, the existence of the Wilkes-Barre area as a surplus labor area under standards established by the Secretary of Labor.

On the basis of information contained in the files of the Committee and furnished by the Department of Labor relative to the manpower situation in the Wilkes-Barre area, and by the Department of Defense, the National Production Authority and the Department of Labor relative to facilities in the Wilkes-Barre area, the Committee makes the following findings and recommendation:

FINDINGS

The Committee finds:

1. That the Wilkes-Barre area, as defined by the Defense Manpower Administration, is an area of current labor surplus, including a surplus of manpower possessing skills necessary to the fulfillment of Government contracts;

2. That there exist in the Wilkes-Barre area a comparatively small number of suitable facilities for the performance of additional Government contracts;

3. That in order to accomplish the objectives of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, the public interest dictates the need for the negotiation of available Government contracts at reasonable prices in the Wilkes-Barre area to the extent that the facilities referred to in paragraph 2 make possible, provided that a substantial portion of the work involved in the execution of the contracts will be performed in the Wilkes-Barre area, and provided further that contractors in said area will be afforded the opportunity to meet prices obtainable elsewhere;

4. That no price differential for the Wilkes-Barre area is considered necessary in order to effectuate the objectives of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, provided that the operations under the notification recommended herein will be reviewed within a reasonable period of time to determine whether the establishment of an appropriate maximum price differential is required in order to effectuate Defense Manpower Policy No. 4 for the Wilkes-Barre area;

5. That the textile, apparel, and shoe industries, to the extent that they exist in the Wilkes-Barre area, should not be included in the application of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4 in the Wilkes-Barre area; after notice to and hearing of interested parties, consideration will be given to separate recommendations applying to the entire textile, apparel, and shoe industries.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends that the Director of Defense Mobilization conclude that it is in the public interest to give preference to the Wilkes-Barre area in the placement of contracts in accordance with the Committee's findings, and that the Director so notify the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of the General Services Administration.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION,
ARTHUR S. FLEMMING,
Chairman,
Surplus Manpower Committee.

Approved:

CHARLES E. WILSON,
Director,
Office of Defense Mobilization.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2927; Filed, Mar. 10, 1952; 1:22 p. m.]

[Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, Revised Notification 4]

PLACEMENT OF PROCUREMENT IN THE SCRANTON, PENNSYLVANIA, AREA

NOTIFICATION TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

In this revision, paragraphs 2 and 3 of Notification 4 have been changed and paragraphs 2, 3, and 5 of the findings have been changed. The revised notification reads as follows:

The Surplus Manpower Committee, appointed under Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, has reported to the Director of Defense Mobilization its findings and recommendation in the matter of placement of procurement in the Scranton area. The recommendation has been reviewed with the Office of Defense Mobilization to determine its relationship to other policies affecting procurement for which this Office has responsibility, and no conflicts exist.

The Department of Defense and the General Services Administration are hereby notified that upon full consideration, the Director of Defense Mobilization has concluded that it is in the public interest to give preference to the Scranton area, with the exception of the textile, apparel, and shoe industries located in that area, in the placement of Government contracts, in accordance with the attached findings of the Committee and the provisions of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4. The Department of Defense and the General Services Administration are hereby requested to take the actions specified in paragraph 6 of section III of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4.

Public hearings will be held shortly on the entire textile, apparel, and shoe industries, following which consideration will be given to certifying these industries under the provisions of the Policy.

The Department of Defense and the General Services Administration are requested to submit the first written report of the actions taken under this notification on April 4, 1952, and thereafter each 30 days until further notice.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION,
CHARLES E. WILSON,
Director.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE SURPLUS MANPOWER COMMITTEE CONCERNING THE SCRANTON, PENNSYLVANIA, AREA UNDER DEFENSE MANPOWER POLICY NO. 4

Under date of February 21, 1952, the Defense Manpower Administration of the Department of Labor certified to this Committee, under Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, the existence of the Scranton area as a surplus labor area under standards established by the Secretary of Labor.

On the basis of information contained in the files of the Committee and furnished by the Department of Labor relative to the manpower situation in the Scranton area, and by the Department of Defense, the National Production Authority and the Department of Labor relative to facilities in the Scranton area, the Committee makes the following findings and recommendation:

FINDINGS

The Committee finds:

1. That the Scranton area, as defined by the Defense Manpower Administration, is an area of current labor surplus, including a surplus of manpower possessing skills necessary to the fulfillment of Government contracts;

2. That there exist in the Scranton area a comparatively small number of suitable facilities for the performance of additional Government contracts;

3. That in order to accomplish the objectives of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, the public interest dictates the need for the negotiation of available Government contracts at reasonable prices in the Scranton area to the extent that the facilities referred to in paragraph 2 make possible, provided that a substantial portion of the work involved in the execution of the contracts will be performed in the Scranton area, and provided further that contractors in said area will be afforded the opportunity to meet prices obtainable elsewhere;

4. That no price differential for the Scranton area is considered necessary in order to effectuate the objectives of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, provided that the operations under the notification recommended herein will be reviewed within a reasonable period of time to determine whether the establishment of an appropriate maximum price differential is required in order to effectuate Defense Manpower Policy No. 4 for the Scranton area;

5. That the textile, apparel, and shoe industries, to the extent that they exist in the Scranton area, should not be included in the application of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4 in the Scranton area; after notice to and hearing of interested parties, consideration will be given to separate recommendations applying to the entire textile, apparel, and shoe industries.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends that the Director of Defense Mobilization conclude that it is in the public interest to give preference to the Scranton area in the placement of contracts in accordance with the Committee's findings, and that the Director so notify the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of the General Services Administration.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION,
ARTHUR S. FLEMMING,
Chairman,
Surplus Manpower Committee.

Approved:

CHARLES E. WILSON,
Director,
Office of Defense Mobilization.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2928; Filed, Mar. 10, 1952; 1:22 p. m.]

[Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, Notification 5]

PLACEMENT OF PROCUREMENT IN THE ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, AREA

NOTIFICATION TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

The Surplus Manpower Committee, appointed under Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, has reported to the Director of Defense Mobilization its findings and recommendation in the matter of placement of procurement in the Asheville area. The recommendation has been reviewed within the Office of Defense Mobilization to determine its relationship to other policies affecting procurement for which this Office has responsibility, and no conflicts exist.

The Department of Defense and the General Services Administration are hereby notified that upon full consideration, the Director of Defense Mobilization has concluded that it is in the public interest to give preference to the Asheville area, with the exception of the textile, apparel, and shoe industries located in that area, in the placement of Government contracts, in accordance with the attached findings of the Committee and the provisions of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4. The Department of Defense and the General Services Administration are hereby requested to take the actions specified in paragraph 6 of section III of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4.

Public hearings will be held shortly on the entire textile, apparel, and shoe industries, following which consideration will be given to certifying these industries under the provisions of the Policy.

The Department of Defense and the General Services Administration are requested to submit the first written report of the actions taken under this notification on April 8, 1952, and thereafter each 30 days until further notice.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION,
CHARLES E. WILSON,
Director.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SURPLUS MANPOWER COMMITTEE CONCERNING THE ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, AREA UNDER DEFENSE MANPOWER POLICY NO. 4

Under date of February 21, 1952, the Defense Manpower Administration of the Department of Labor certified to this Committee, under Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, the existence of the Asheville area as a surplus labor area under standards established by the Secretary of Labor.

On the basis of information contained in the files of the Committee and furnished by the Department of Labor relative to the manpower situation in the Asheville area, and by the Department of Defense, the National Production Authority and the Department of Labor relative to facilities in the Asheville area, the Committee makes the following findings and recommendation:

FINDINGS

The Committee finds:

1. That the Asheville area, as defined by the Defense Manpower Administration, is an area of current labor surplus, including a surplus of manpower possessing skills necessary to the fulfillment of Government contracts;

2. That there exist in the Asheville area a comparatively small number of suitable facilities for the performance of additional Government contracts;

3. That in order to accomplish the objectives of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, the public interest dictates the need for the negotiation of available Government contracts at reasonable prices in the Asheville area to the extent that the facilities referred to in paragraph 2 make possible, provided that a substantial portion of the work involved in the execution of the contracts will be performed in the Asheville area, and provided further that contractors in said area will be afforded the opportunity to meet prices obtainable elsewhere;

4. That no price differential for the Asheville area is considered necessary in order to effectuate the objectives of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, provided that the operations under the notification recommended herein will be reviewed within a reasonable

period of time to determine whether the establishment of an appropriate maximum price differential is required in order to effectuate Defense Manpower Policy No. 4 for the Asheville area;

5. That the textile, apparel, and shoe industries, to the extent that they exist in the Asheville area, should not be included in the application of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4 in the Asheville area; after notice to and hearing of interested parties, consideration will be given to separate recommendations applying to the entire textile, apparel, and shoe industries.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends that the Director of Defense Mobilization conclude that it is in the public interest to give preference to the Asheville area in the placement of contracts in accordance with the Committee's findings, and that the Director so notify the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of the General Services Administration.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION,
ARTHUR S. FLEMMING,
Chairman,
Surplus Manpower Committee.

Approved:

CHARLES E. WILSON,
Director,
Office of Defense Mobilization.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2929; Filed, Mar. 10, 1952; 1:23 p. m.]

[Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, Notification 6]

PLACEMENT OF PROCUREMENT IN THE BROCKTON, MASSACHUSETTS, AREA

NOTIFICATION TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

The Surplus Manpower Committee, appointed under Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, has reported to the Director of Defense Mobilization its findings and recommendation in the matter of placement of procurement in the Brockton area. The recommendation has been reviewed within the Office of Defense Mobilization to determine its relationship to other policies affecting procurement for which this Office has responsibility, and no conflicts exist.

The Department of Defense and the General Services Administration are hereby notified that upon full consideration, the Director of Defense Mobilization has concluded that it is in the public interest to give preference to the Brockton area, with the exception of the textile, apparel and shoe industries located in that area, in the placement of Government contracts, in accordance with the attached findings of the Committee and the provisions of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4. The Department of Defense and the General Services Administration are hereby requested to take the actions specified in paragraph 6 of section III of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4.

Public hearings will be held shortly on the entire textile, apparel and shoe industries, following which consideration will be given to certifying these industries under the provisions of the Policy.

The Department of Defense and the General Services Administration are requested to submit the first written report of the actions taken under this notification on April 8, 1952, and thereafter each 30 days until further notice.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION,
CHARLES E. WILSON,
Director.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE SURPLUS MANPOWER COMMITTEE CONCERNING THE BROCKTON, MASSACHUSETTS, AREA UNDER DEFENSE MANPOWER POLICY NO. 4

Under date of February 21, 1952, the Defense Manpower Administration of the Department of Labor certified to this Committee, under Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, the existence of the Brockton area as a surplus labor area under standards established by the Secretary of Labor.

On the basis of information contained in the files of the Committee and furnished by the Department of Labor relative to the manpower situation in the Brockton area, and by the Department of Defense, the National Production Authority and the Department of Labor relative to facilities in the Brockton area, the Committee makes the following findings and recommendation:

FINDINGS

The Committee finds:

1. That the Brockton area, as defined by the Defense Manpower Administration, is an area of current labor surplus, including a surplus of manpower possessing skills necessary to the fulfillment of government contracts;

2. That there exist in the Brockton area a comparatively small number of suitable facilities for the performance of additional government contracts;

3. That in order to accomplish the objectives of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, the public interest dictates the need for the negotiation of available Government contracts at reasonable prices in the Brockton area to the extent that the facilities referred to in paragraph 2 make possible, provided that a substantial portion of the work involved in the execution of the contracts will be performed in the Brockton area, and provided further that contractors in said area will be afforded the opportunity to meet prices obtainable elsewhere;

4. That no price differential for the Brockton area is considered necessary in order to effectuate the objectives of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, provided that the operations under the notification recommended herein will be reviewed within a reasonable period of time to determine whether the establishment of an appropriate maximum price differential is required in order to effectuate Defense Manpower Policy No. 4 for the Brockton area;

5. That the textile, apparel, and shoe industries, to the extent that they exist in the Brockton area, should not be included in the application of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4 in the Brockton area; after notice to and hearing of interested parties, consideration will be given to separate recommendations applying to the entire textile, apparel, and shoe industries.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends that the Director of Defense Mobilization conclude that it is in the public interest to give preference to the Brockton area in the placement of contracts in accordance with the Committee's findings, and that the Director so notify the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of the General Services Administration.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION,
ARTHUR S. FLEMMING,
Chairman,
Surplus Manpower Committee.

Approved:

CHARLES E. WILSON,
Director,
Office of Defense Mobilization.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2930; Filed, Mar. 10, 1952; 1:23 p. m.]

[Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, Notification 7]

PLACEMENT OF PROCUREMENT IN THE HERRIN-MURPHYSBORO-WEST FRANKFORT, ILLINOIS, AREA

NOTIFICATION TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

The Surplus Manpower Committee, appointed under Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, has reported to the Director of Defense Mobilization its findings and recommendation in the matter of placement of procurement in the Herrin-Murphysboro-West Frankfort area. The recommendation has been reviewed within the Office of Defense Mobilization to determine its relationship to other policies affecting procurement for which this Office has responsibility, and no conflicts exist.

The Department of Defense and the General Services Administration are hereby notified that upon full consideration, the Director of Defense Mobilization has concluded that it is in the public interest to give preference to the Herrin - Murphysboro - West Frankfort area, with the exception of the textile, apparel, and shoe industries located in that area, in the placement of Government contracts, in accordance with the attached findings of the Committee and the provisions of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4. The Department of Defense and the General Services Administration are hereby requested to take the actions specified in paragraph 6 of section III of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4.

Public hearings will be held shortly on the entire textile, apparel, and shoe industries, following which consideration will be given to certifying these industries under the provisions of the Policy.

The Department of Defense and the General Services Administration are requested to submit the first written report of the actions taken under this notification on April 8, 1952, and thereafter each 30 days until further notice.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION,
CHARLES E. WILSON,
Director.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE SURPLUS MANPOWER COMMITTEE CONCERNING THE HERRIN-MURPHYSBORO-WEST FRANKFORT, ILLINOIS, AREA UNDER DEFENSE MANPOWER POLICE NO. 4

Under date of February 21, 1952, the Defense Manpower Administration of the Department of Labor certified to this

Committee, under Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, the existence of the Herrin-Murphysboro-West Frankfort area as a surplus labor area under standards established by the Secretary of Labor.

On the basis of information contained in the files of the Committee and furnished by the Department of Labor relative to the manpower situation in the Herrin-Murphysboro-West Frankfort area, and by the Department of Defense, the National Production Authority and the Department of Labor relative to facilities in the Herrin-Murphysboro-West Frankfort area, the Committee makes the following findings and recommendation:

FINDINGS

The Committee finds:

1. That the Herrin-Murphysboro-West Frankfort area, as defined by the Defense Manpower Administration, is an area of current labor surplus, including a surplus of manpower possessing skills necessary to the fulfillment of Government contracts;

2. That there exist in the Herrin-Murphysboro-West Frankfort area a comparatively small number of suitable facilities for the performance of additional government contracts;

3. That in order to accomplish the objectives of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, the public interest dictates the need for negotiation of available Government contracts at reasonable prices in the Herrin-Murphysboro-West Frankfort area to the extent that the facilities referred to in paragraph 2 make possible: *Provided*, That a substantial portion of the work involved in the execution of the contracts will be performed in the Herrin-Murphysboro-West Frankfort area: *And provided further*, That contractors in said area will be afforded the opportunity to meet prices obtainable elsewhere;

4. That no price differential for the Herrin-Murphysboro-West Frankfort area is considered necessary in order to effectuate the objectives of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, provided that the operations under the notification recommended herein will be reviewed within a reasonable period of time to determine whether the establishment of an appropriate maximum price differential is required in order to effectuate Defense Manpower Policy No. 4 for the Herrin-Murphysboro-West Frankfort area;

5. That the textile, apparel, and shoe industries, to the extent that they exist in the Herrin-Murphysboro-West Frankfort area, should not be included in the application of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4 in the Herrin-Murphysboro-West Frankfort area; after notice to and hearing of interested parties, consideration will be given to separate recommendations applying to the entire textile, apparel, and shoe industries.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends that the Director of Defense Mobilization conclude that it is in the public interest to give preference to the Herrin-Murphysboro-West Frankfort area in the placement of contracts in accordance with the Committee's findings, and that the Director so notify the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of the General Services Administration.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION,
ARTHUR S. FLEMMING,
Chairman,
Surplus Manpower Committee.

Approved:

CHARLES E. WILSON,
Director,
Office of Defense Mobilization.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2931; Filed, Mar. 10, 1952; 1:23 p. m.]

[Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, Notification 8]

PLACEMENT OF PROCUREMENT IN THE LAWRENCE, MASSACHUSETTS, AREA

NOTIFICATION TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

The Surplus Manpower Committee, appointed under Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, has reported to the Director of Defense Mobilization its findings and recommendation in the matter of placement of procurement in the Lawrence area. The recommendation has been reviewed within the Office of Defense Mobilization to determine its relationship to other policies affecting procurement for which this Office has responsibility, and no conflicts exist.

The Department of Defense and the General Services Administration are hereby notified that upon full consideration, the Director of Defense Mobilization has concluded that it is in the public interest to give preference to the Lawrence area, with the exception of the textile, apparel, and shoe industries located in that area, in the placement of Government contracts, in accordance with the attached findings of the Committee and the provisions of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4. The Department of Defense and the General Services Administration are hereby requested to take the actions specified in paragraph 6 of section III of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4.

Public hearings will be held shortly on the entire textile, apparel, and shoe industries, following which consideration will be given to certifying these industries under the provisions of the Policy.

The Department of Defense and the General Services Administration are requested to submit the first written report of the actions taken under this notification on April 8, 1952, and thereafter each 30 days until further notice.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION,
CHARLES E. WILSON,
Director.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE SURPLUS MANPOWER COMMITTEE CONCERNING THE LAWRENCE, MASSACHUSETTS, AREA UNDER DEFENSE MANPOWER POLICY NO. 4

Under date of February 21, 1952, the Defense Manpower Administration of the Department of Labor certified to this Committee, under Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, the existence of the Lawrence area as a surplus labor area under standards established by the Secretary of Labor.

On the basis of information contained in the files of the Committee and furnished by the Department of Labor relative to the manpower situation in the Lawrence area, and by the Department of Defense, the National Production Authority and the Department of Labor relative to facilities in the Lawrence area, the Committee makes the following findings and recommendation:

FINDINGS

The Committee finds:

1. That the Lawrence area, as defined by the Defense Manpower Administration, is an area of current labor surplus, including a surplus of manpower possessing skills necessary to the fulfillment of Government contracts;

2. That there exists in the Lawrence area a comparatively small number of suitable facilities for the performance of additional government contracts;

3. That in order to accomplish the objectives of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, the public interest dictates the need for negotiation of available Government contracts at reasonable prices in the Lawrence area to the extent that the facilities referred to in paragraph 2 make possible, provided that a substantial portion of the work involved in the execution of the contracts will be performed in the Lawrence area, and provided further that contractors in said area will be afforded the opportunity to meet prices obtainable elsewhere;

4. That no price differential for the Lawrence area is considered necessary in order to effectuate the objectives of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, provided that the operations under the notification recommended herein will be reviewed within a reasonable period of time to determine whether the establishment of an appropriate maximum price differential is required in order to effectuate Defense Manpower Policy No. 4 for the Lawrence area;

5. That the textile, apparel, and shoe industries, to the extent that they exist in the Lawrence area, should not be included in the application of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4 in the Lawrence area; after notice to and hearing of interested parties, consideration will be given to separate recommendations applying to the entire textile, apparel, and shoe industries.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends that the Director of Defense Mobilization conclude that it is in the public interest to give preference to the Lawrence area in the placement of contracts in accordance with the Committee's findings, and that the Director so notify the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of the General Services Administration.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION,
ARTHUR S. FLEMMING,
Chairman,
Surplus Manpower Committee.

Approved:

CHARLES E. WILSON,
Director,
Office of Defense Mobilization.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2932; Filed, Mar. 10, 1952; 1:23 p. m.]

[Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, Notification 9]

PLACEMENT OF PROCUREMENT IN THE POTTSVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA, AREA

NOTIFICATION TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

The Surplus Manpower Committee, appointed under Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, has reported to the Director of Defense Mobilization its findings and recommendation in the matter of placement of procurement in the Pottsville area. The recommendation has been reviewed within the Office of Defense Mobilization to determine its relationship to other policies affecting procurement for which this Office has responsibility, and no conflicts exist.

The Department of Defense and the General Services Administration are hereby notified that upon full consid-

eration, the Director of Defense Mobilization has concluded that it is in the public interest to give preference to the Pottsville area, with the exception of the textile, apparel, and shoe industries located in that area, in the placement of Government contracts, in accordance with the attached findings of the Committee and the provisions of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4. The Department of Defense and the General Services Administration are hereby requested to take the actions specified in paragraph 6 of section III of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4.

Public hearings will be held shortly on the entire textile, apparel, and shoe industries, following which consideration will be given to certifying these industries under the provisions of the Policy.

The Department of Defense and the General Services Administration are requested to submit the first written report of the actions taken under this notification on April 8, 1952, and thereafter each 30 days until further notice.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION,
CHARLES E. WILSON,
Director.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE SURPLUS MANPOWER COMMITTEE CONCERNING THE POTTSVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA, AREA UNDER DEFENSE MANPOWER POLICY NO. 4

Under date of February 21, 1952, the Defense Manpower Administration of the Department of Labor certified to this Committee, under Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, the existence of the Pottsville area as a surplus labor area under standards established by the Secretary of Labor.

On the basis of information contained in the files of the Committee and furnished by the Department of Labor relative to the manpower situation in the Pottsville area, and by the Department of Defense, the National Production Authority and the Department of Labor relative to facilities in the Pottsville area, the Committee makes the following findings and recommendation:

FINDINGS

The Committee finds:

1. That the Pottsville area, as defined by the Defense Manpower Administration, is an area of current labor surplus, including a surplus of manpower possessing skills necessary to the fulfillment of Government contracts;

2. That there exist in the Pottsville area a comparatively small number of suitable facilities for the performance of additional government contracts;

3. That in order to accomplish the objectives of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, the public interest dictates the need for negotiation of available Government contracts at reasonable prices in the Pottsville area to the extent that the facilities referred to in paragraph 2 makes possible, provided that a substantial portion of the work involved in the execution of the contracts will be performed in the Pottsville area, and provided further that contractors in said area will be afforded the opportunity to meet prices obtainable elsewhere;

4. That no price differential for the Pottsville area is considered necessary in order to effectuate the objectives of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, provided that the operations under the notification recommended herein will be reviewed within a reasonable period of time to determine whether the establishment of an appropriate maximum price differential is required in order to effectuate Defense Manpower Policy No. 4 for the Pottsville area;

5. That the textile, apparel, and shoe industries, to the extent that they exist in the Pottsville area, should not be included in the application of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4 in the Pottsville area; after notice to and hearing of interested parties, consideration will be given to separate recommendations applying to the entire textile, apparel, and shoe industries.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends that the Director of Defense Mobilization conclude that it is in the public interest to give preference to the Pottsville area in the placement of contracts in accordance with the Committee's findings, and that the Director so notify the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of the General Services Administration.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION,
ARTHUR S. FLEMMING,
Chairman,
Surplus Manpower Committee.

Approved:

CHARLES E. WILSON,
Director,
Office of Defense Mobilization.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2933; Filed, Mar. 10, 1952; 1:23 p. m.]

[Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, Notification 10]

PLACEMENT OF PROCUREMENT IN THE MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE, AREA

NOTIFICATION TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

The Surplus Manpower Committee, appointed under Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, has reported to the Director of Defense Mobilization its findings and recommendation in the matter of placement of procurement in the Manchester area. The recommendation has been reviewed within the Office of Defense Mobilization to determine its relationship to other policies affecting procurement for which this Office has responsibility, and no conflicts exist.

The Department of Defense and the General Services Administration are hereby notified that upon full consideration, the Director of Defense Mobilization has concluded that it is in the public interest to give preference to the Manchester area, with the exception of the textile, apparel, and shoe industries located in that area, in the placement of Government contracts, in accordance with the attached findings of the Committee and the provisions of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4. The Department of Defense and the General Services Administration are hereby requested to take the actions specified in paragraph 6 of section III of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4.

Public hearings will be held shortly on the entire textile, apparel, and shoe industries, following which consideration will be given to certifying these industries under the provisions of the Policy.

The Department of Defense and the General Services Administration are requested to submit the first written report of the actions taken under this notification on April 8, 1952, and thereafter each 30 days until further notice.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION
CHARLES E. WILSON,
Director.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE SURPLUS MANPOWER COMMITTEE CONCERNING THE MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE, AREA UNDER DEFENSE MANPOWER POLICY NO. 4

Under date of February 21, 1952, the Defense Manpower Administration of the Department of Labor certified to this Committee, under Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, the existence of the Manchester area as a surplus labor area under standards established by the Secretary of Labor.

On the basis of information contained in the files of the Committee and furnished by the Department of Labor relative to the manpower situation in the Manchester area, and by the Department of Defense, the National Production Authority and the Department of Labor relative to facilities in the Manchester area, the Committee makes the following findings and recommendation:

FINDINGS

The Committee finds:

1. That the Manchester area, as defined by the Defense Manpower Administration, is an area of current labor surplus, including a surplus of manpower possessing skills necessary to the fulfillment of Government contracts;

2. That there exist in the Manchester area a comparatively small number of suitable facilities for the performance of additional government contracts;

3. That in order to accomplish the objectives of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, the public interest dictates the need for the negotiation of available Government contracts at reasonable prices in the Manchester area to the extent that the facilities referred to in Paragraph 2 make possible, provided that a substantial portion of the work involved in the execution of the contracts will be performed in the Manchester area, and provided further that contractors in said area will be afforded the opportunity to meet prices obtainable elsewhere;

4. That no price differential for the Manchester area is considered necessary in order to effectuate the objectives of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, provided that the operations under the notification recommended herein will be reviewed within a reasonable period of time to determine whether the establishment of an appropriate maximum price differential is required in order to effectuate Defense Manpower Policy No. 4 for the Manchester area;

5. That the textile, apparel, and shoe industries, to the extent that they exist in the Manchester area, should not be included in the application of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4 in the Manchester area; after notice to and hearing of interested parties, consideration will be given to separate recommendations applying to the entire textile, apparel, and shoe industries.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends that the Director of Defense Mobilization conclude that it is in the public interest to give preference to the Manchester area in the placement of contracts in accordance with the Committee's findings, and that the Director so notify the

Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of the General Services Administration.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION,
ARTHUR S. FLEMMING,
Chairman,
Surplus Manpower Committee.

Approved:

CHARLES E. WILSON,
Director,
Office of Defense Mobilization.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2934; Filed, Mar. 10, 1952; 1:24 p. m.]

[Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, Notification 11]

PLACEMENT OF PROCUREMENT IN THE FALL RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS, AREA

NOTIFICATION TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

The Surplus Manpower Committee, appointed under Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, has reported to the Director of Defense Mobilization its findings and recommendation in the matter of placement of procurement in the Fall River area. The recommendation has been reviewed within the Office of Defense Mobilization to determine its relationship to other policies affecting procurement for which this Office has responsibility, and no conflicts exist.

The Department of Defense and the General Services Administration are hereby notified that upon full consideration, the Director of Defense Mobilization has concluded that it is in the public interest to give preference to the Fall River area, with the exception of the textile, apparel and shoe industries located in that area, in the placement of Government contracts, in accordance with the attached findings of the Committee and the provisions of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4. The Department of Defense and the General Services Administration are hereby requested to take the actions specified in paragraph 6 of section III of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4.

Public hearings will be held shortly on the entire textile, apparel, and shoe industries, following which consideration will be given to certifying these industries under the provisions of the Policy.

The Department of Defense and the General Services Administration are requested to submit the first written report of the actions taken under this notification on April 8, 1952, and thereafter each 30 days until further notice.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION,
CHARLES E. WILSON,
Director.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE SURPLUS MANPOWER COMMITTEE CONCERNING THE FALL RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS, AREA UNDER DEFENSE MANPOWER POLICY NO. 4

Under date of February 21, 1952, the Defense Manpower Administration of the Department of Labor certified to this Committee, under Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, the existence of the Fall River area as a surplus labor area under standards established by the Secretary of Labor.

On the basis of information contained in the files of the Committee and furnished by the Department of Labor relative to the manpower situation in the Fall River area, and by the Department of Defense, the National Production Authority and the Department of Labor relative to facilities in the Fall River area, the Committee makes the following findings and recommendation:

FINDINGS

The Committee finds:

1. That the Fall River area, as defined by the Defense Manpower Administration, is an area of current labor surplus, including a surplus of manpower possessing skills necessary to the fulfillment of government contracts;

2. That there exist in the Fall River area a comparatively small number of suitable facilities for the performance of additional government contracts;

3. That in order to accomplish the objectives of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, the public interest dictates the need for the negotiation of available Government contracts at reasonable prices in the Fall River area to the extent that the facilities referred to in paragraph 2 make possible, provided that a substantial portion of the work involved in the execution of the contracts will be performed in the Fall River area, and provided further that contractors in said area will be afforded the opportunity to meet prices obtainable elsewhere;

4. That no price differential for the Fall River area is considered necessary in order to effectuate the objective of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, provided that the operations under the notification recommended herein will be reviewed within a reasonable period of time to determine whether the establishment of an appropriate maximum price differential is required in order to effectuate Defense Manpower Policy No. 4 for the Fall River area;

5. That the textile, apparel, and shoe industries, to the extent that they exist in the Fall River area, should not be included in the application of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4 in the Fall River area; after notice to and hearing of interested parties, consideration will be given to separate recommendations applying to the entire textile, apparel, and shoe industries.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends that the Director of Defense Mobilization conclude that it is in the public interest to give preference to the Fall River area in the placement of contracts in accordance with the Committee's findings, and that the Director so notify the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of the General Services Administration.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION,
ARTHUR S. FLEMMING,
Chairman,
Surplus Manpower Committee.

Approved:

CHARLES E. WILSON,
Director,
Office of Defense Mobilization.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2935; Filed, Mar. 10, 1952; 1:24 p. m.]

[Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, Notification 12]

PLACEMENT OF PROCUREMENT IN THE IRON MOUNTAIN, MICHIGAN, AREA

NOTIFICATION TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

The Surplus Manpower Committee, appointed under Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, has reported to the Director of Defense Mobilization its findings and recommendation in the matter of placement of procurement in the Iron Mountain area. The recommendation has been reviewed within the Office of Defense Mobilization to determine its relationship to other policies affecting procurement for which this Office has responsibility, and no conflicts exist.

The Department of Defense and the General Services Administration are hereby notified that upon full consideration, the Director of Defense Mobilization has concluded that it is in the public interest to give preference to the Iron Mountain area, with the exception of the textile, apparel, and shoe industries located in that area, in the placement of Government contracts, in accordance with the attached findings of the Committee and the provisions of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4. The Department of Defense and the General Services Administration are hereby requested to take the actions specified in paragraph 6 of section III of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4.

Public hearings will be held shortly on the entire textile, apparel, and shoe industries, following which consideration will be given to certifying these industries under the provisions of the Policy.

The Department of Defense and the General Services Administration are requested to submit the first written report of the actions taken under this notification on April 8, 1952, and thereafter each 30 days until further notice.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE, MOBILIZATION,
CHARLES E. WILSON,
Director.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE SURPLUS MANPOWER COMMITTEE CONCERNING THE IRON MOUNTAIN, MICHIGAN, AREA UNDER DEFENSE MANPOWER POLICY NO. 4

Under date of February 21, 1952, the Defense Manpower Administration of the Department of Labor certified to this Committee, under Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, the existence of the Iron Mountain area as a surplus labor area under standards established by the Secretary of Labor.

On the basis of information contained in the files of the Committee and furnished by the Department of Labor relative to the manpower situation in the Iron Mountain area, and by the Department of Defense, the National Production Authority and the Department of Labor relative to facilities in the Iron Mountain area, the Committee makes the following findings and recommendation:

FINDINGS

The Committee finds:

1. That the Iron Mountain area, as defined by the Defense Manpower Administration, is an area of current labor surplus, including a surplus of manpower possessing skills necessary to the fulfillment of Government contracts;

2. That there exist in the Iron Mountain area a comparatively small number of suitable facilities for the performance of additional Government contracts;

3. That in order to accomplish the objectives of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, the public interest dictates the need for the negotiation of available Government contracts at reasonable prices in the Iron Mountain area to the extent that facilities referred to in paragraph 2 make possible, provided that a substantial portion of the work involved in the execution of the contracts will

be performed in the Iron Mountain area, and provided further that contractors in said area will be afforded the opportunity to meet prices obtainable elsewhere;

4. That no price differential for the Iron Mountain area is considered necessary in order to effectuate the objectives of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, provided that the operations under the notification recommended herein will be reviewed within a reasonable period of time to determine whether the establishment of an appropriate maximum price differential is required in order to effectuate Defense Manpower Policy No. 4 for the Iron Mountain area;

5. That the textile, apparel, and shoe industries, to the extent that they exist in the Iron Mountain area, should not be included in the application of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4 in the Iron Mountain area; after notice to and hearing of interested parties, consideration will be given to separate recommendations applying to the entire textile, apparel, and shoe industries.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends that the Director of Defense Mobilization conclude that it is in the public interest to give preference to the Iron Mountain area in the placement of contracts in accordance with the Committee's findings, and that the Director so notify the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of the General Services Administration.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION,
ARTHUR S. FLEMMING,
Chairman,
Surplus Manpower Committee.

Approved:

CHARLES E. WILSON,
Director,
Office of Defense Mobilization.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2936; Filed, Mar. 10, 1952; 1:24 p. m.]

[Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, Notification 13]

PLACEMENT OF PROCUREMENT IN THE LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS, AREA

NOTIFICATION TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

The Surplus Manpower Committee, appointed under Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, has reported to the Director of Defense Mobilization its findings and recommendation in the matter of placement of procurement in the Lowell area. The recommendation has been reviewed within the Office of Defense Mobilization to determine its relationship to other policies affecting procurement for which this Office has responsibility, and no conflicts exist.

The Department of Defense and the General Services Administration are hereby notified that upon full consideration, the Director of Defense Mobilization has concluded that it is in the public interest to give preference to the Lowell area, with the exception of the textile, apparel, and shoe industries located in that area, in the placement of Government contracts, in accordance with the attached findings of the Committee and the provisions of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4. The Department of Defense and the General Services Administration are hereby requested to take the actions specified in paragraph 6 of section III of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4.

Public hearings will be held shortly on the entire textile, apparel, and shoe industries, following which consideration will be given to certifying these industries under the provisions of the Policy.

The Department of Defense and the General Services Administration are requested to submit the first written report of the actions taken under this notification on April 8, 1952, and thereafter each 30 days until further notice.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION,
CHARLES E. WILSON,
Director.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE SURPLUS MANPOWER COMMITTEE CONCERNING THE LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS, AREA UNDER DEFENSE MANPOWER POLICY NO. 4

Under date of February 21, 1952, the Defense Manpower Administration of the Department of Labor certified to this Committee, under Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, the existence of the Lowell area as a surplus labor area under standards established by the Secretary of Labor.

On the basis of information contained in the files of the Committee and furnished by the Department of Labor relative to the manpower situation in the Lowell area, and by the Department of Defense, the National Production Authority, and the Department of Labor relative to facilities in the Lowell area, the Committee makes the following findings and recommendation.

FINDINGS

The Committee finds:

1. That the Lowell area, as defined by the Defense Manpower Administration, is an area of current labor surplus, including a surplus of manpower possessing skills necessary to the fulfillment of Government contracts;

2. That there exist in the Lowell area a comparatively small number of suitable facilities for the performance of additional Goverment contracts;

3. That in order to accomplish the objectives of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, the public interest dictates the need for negotiation of available Government contracts at reasonable prices in the Lowell area to the extent that the facilities referred to in paragraph 2 make possible, provided that a substantial portion of the work involved in the execution of the contracts will be performed in the Lowell area, and provided further that contractors in said area will be afforded the opportunity to meet prices obtainable elsewhere;

4. That no price differential for the Lowell area is considered necessary in order to effectuate the objectives of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, provided that the operations under the notification recommended herein will be reviewed within a reasonable period of time to determine whether the establishment of an appropriate maximum price differential is required in order to effectuate Defense Manpower Policy No. 4 for the Lowell area;

5. That the textile, apparel, and shoe industries, to the extent that they exist in the Lowell area, should not be included in the application of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4 in the Lowell area; after notice to and hearing of interested parties, consideration will be given to separate recommendations applying to the entire textile, apparel and shoe industries.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committe recommends that the Director of Defense Mobilization conclude that it is in the public interest to give preference to the Lowell area in the placement of contracts in accordance with the Committee's findings, and that the Director so notify the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of the General Services Administration.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION,
ARTHUR S. FLEMMING,
Chairman,
Surplus Manpower Committee.

Approved:

CHARLES E. WILSON,
Director,
Office of Defense Mobilization.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2937; Filed, Mar. 10, 1952; 1:24 p. m.]

[Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, Notification 14]

PLACEMENT OF PROCUREMENT IN THE FLINT, MICHIGAN, AREA

NOTIFICATION TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

The Surplus Manpower Committee, appointed under Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, has reported to the Director of Defense Mobilization its findings and recommendation in the matter of placement of procurement in the Flint area. The recommendation has been reviewed within the Office of Defense Mobilization to determine its relationship to other policies affecting procurement for which this Office has responsibility, and no conflicts exist.

The Department of Defense and the General Services Administration are hereby notified that upon full consideration, the Director of Defense Mobilization has concluded that it is in the public interest to give preference to the Flint area, with the exception of the textile, apparel, and shoe industries located in that area, in the placement of Government contracts, in accordance with the attached findings of the Committee and the provisions of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4. The Department of Defense and the General Services Administration are hereby requested to take the actions specified in paragraph 6 of section III of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4.

Public hearings will be held shortly on the entire textile, apparel, and shoe industries, following which consideration will be given to certifying these industries under the provisions of the Policy.

The Department of Defense and the General Services Administration are requested to submit the first written report of the actions taken under this notification on April 8, 1952, and thereafter each 30 days until further notice.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION,
CHARLES E. WILSON,
Director.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE SURPLUS MANPOWER COMMITTEE CONCERNING THE FLINT, MICHIGAN, AREA UNDER DEFENSE MANPOWER POLICY NO. 4

Under date of February 21, 1952, the Defense Manpower Administration of the Department of Labor certified to this Committee, under Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, the existence of the Flint area as a surplus labor area under standards established by the Secretary of Labor.

On the basis of information contained in

the files of the Committee and furnished by the Department of Labor relative to the manpower situation in the Flint area, and by the Department of Defense, the National Production Authority and the Department of Labor relative to facilities in the Flint area, the Committee makes the following findings and recommendation:

FINDINGS

The Committee finds:

1. That the Flint area, as defined by the Defense Manpower Administration, is an area of current labor surplus, including a surplus of manpower possessing skills necessary to the fulfillment of Government contracts;

2. That there exist in the Flint area a limited number of comparatively large but highly specialized facilities for the performance of additional government contracts;

3. That in order to accomplish the objectives of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, the public interest dictates the need for negotiation of available Government contracts at reasonable prices in the Flint area to the extent that the facilities referred to in paragraph 2 make possible, provided that a substantial portion of the work involved in the execution of the contracts will be performed in the Flint area, and provided further that contractors in said area will be afforded the opportunity to meet prices obtainable elsewhere;

4. That no price differential for the Flint area is considered necessary in order to effectuate the objectives of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, provided that the operations under the notification recommended herein will be reviewed within a reasonable period of time to determine whether the establishment of an appropriate maximum price differential is required in order to effectuate Defense Manpower Policy No. 4 for the Flint area;

5. That the textile, apparel, and shoe industries, to the extent that they exist in the Flint area, should not be included in the application of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4 in the Flint area; after notice to and hearing of interested parties, consideration will be given to separate recommendations applying to the entire textile, apparel, and shoe industries.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends that the Director of Defense Mobilization conclude that it is in the public interest to give preference to the Flint area in the placement of contracts in accordance with the Committee's findings, and that the Director so notify the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of the General Services Administration.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION,
ARTHUR S. FLEMMING,
Chairman,
Surplus Manpower Committee.

Approved:

CHARLES E. WILSON,
Director,
Office of Defense Mobilization.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2938; Filed, Mar. 10, 1952; 1:24 p. m.]

[Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, Notification 15]

PLACEMENT OF PROCUREMENT IN THE CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND, AREA

NOTIFICATION TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

The Surplus Manpower Committee, appointed under Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, has reported to the Director of Defense Mobilization its findings and recommendation in the matter of placement of procurement in the Cumberland area. The recommendation has been reviewed within the Office of Defense Mobilization to determine its relationship to other policies affecting procurement for which this Office has responsibility, and no conflicts exist.

The Department of Defense and the General Services Administration are hereby notified that upon full consideration, the Director of Defense Mobilization has concluded that it is in the public interest to give preference to the Cumberland area, with the exception of the textile, apparel, and shoe industries located in that area, in the placement of Government contracts, in accordance with the attached findings of the Committee and the provisions of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4. The Department of Defense and the General Services Administration are hereby requested to take the actions specified in paragraph 6 of section III of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4.

Public hearings will be held shortly on the entire textile, apparel, and shoe industries, following which consideration will be given to certifying these industries under the provisions of the Policy.

The Department of Defense and the General Services Administration are requested to submit the first written report of the actions taken under this notification on April 8, 1952, and thereafter each 30 days until further notice.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION,
CHARLES E. WILSON,
Director.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE SURPLUS MANPOWER COMMITTEE CONCERNING THE CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND, AREA UNDER DEFENSE MANPOWER POLICY NO. 4

Under date of February 21, 1952, the Defense Manpower Administration of the Department of Labor certified to this Committee, under Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, the existence of the Cumberland area as a surplus labor area under standards established by the Secretary of Labor.

On the basis of information contained in the files of the Committee and furnished by the Department of Labor relative to the manpower situation in the Cumberland area, and by the Department of Defense, the National Production Authority and the Department of Labor relative to facilities in the Cumberland area, the Committee makes the following findings and recommendation:

FINDINGS

The Committee finds:

1. That the Cumberland area, as defined by the Defense Manpower Administration, is an area of current labor surplus, including a surplus of manpower possessing skills necessary to the fulfillment of Government contracts;

2. That there exist in the Cumberland area a limited number of specialized facilities for the performance of additional Government contracts;

3. That in order to accomplish the objectives of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, the public interest dictates the need for the negotiation of available Government contracts at reasonable prices in the Cumberland area to the extent that the facilities referred to in paragraph 2 make possible, provided that a substantial portion of the work involved in the execution of the contracts will be performed in the Cumberland area, and provided further that contractors in said area will be afforded the opportunity to meet prices obtainable elsewhere;

4. That no price differential for the Cumberland area is considered necessary in order to effectuate the objectives of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, provided that the operations under the notification recommended herein will be reviewed within a reasonable period of time to determine whether the establishment of an appropriate maximum price differential is required in order to effectuate Defense Manpower Policy No. 4 for the Cumberland area;

5. That the textile, apparel, and shoe industries, to the extent that they exist in the Cumberland area, should not be included in the application of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4 in the Cumberland area; after notice to and hearing of interested parties, consideration will be given to separate recommendations applying to the entire textile, apparel, and shoe industries.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends that the Director of Defense Mobilization conclude that it is in the public interest to give preference to the Cumberland area in the placement of contracts in accordance with the Committee's findings, and that the Director so notify the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of the General Services Administration.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION,
ARTHUR S. FLEMMING,
Chairman,
Surplus Manpower Committee.

Approved:

CHARLES E. WILSON,
Director,
Office of Defense Mobilization.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2939; Filed, Mar. 10, 1952; 1:25 p. m.]

[Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, Notification 16]

PLACEMENT OF PROCUREMENT IN THE NEW YORK, NEW YORK, AREA

NOTIFICATION TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

The Surplus Manpower Committee, appointed under Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, has reported to the Director of Defense Mobilization its findings and recommendation in the matter of placement of procurement in the New York area. The recommendation has been reviewed within the Office of Defense Mobilization to determine its relationship to other policies affecting procurement for which this Office has responsibility, and no conflicts exist.

The Department of Defense and the General Services Administration are hereby notified that upon full consideration, the Director of Defense Mobilization has concluded that it is in the public interest to give preference to the New York area, with the exception of the textile, apparel, and shoe industries located in that area, in the placement of Government contracts, in accordance with the attached findings of the Committee and the provisions of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4. The Department of Defense and the General Services Administration are hereby requested to take the actions specified in paragraph 6 of Section III of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4.

Public hearings will be held shortly on the entire textile, apparel, and shoe industries, following which consideration will be given to certifying these industries under the provisions of the Policy.

The Department of Defense and the General Services Administration are requested to submit the first written report of the actions taken under this notification on April 8, 1952, and thereafter each 30 days until further notice.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION,
CHARLES E. WILSON,
Director.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE SURPLUS MANPOWER COMMITTEE CONCERNING THE NEW YORK, NEW YORK, AREA UNDER DEFENSE MANPOWER POLICY NO. 4

Under date of February 21, 1952, the Defense Manpower Administration of the Department of Labor certified to this Committee, under Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, the existence of the New York area as a surplus labor area under standards established by the Secretary of Labor.

On the basis of information contained in the files of the Committee and furnished by the Department of Labor relative to the manpower situation in the New York area, and by the Department of Defense, the National Production Authority, and the Department of Labor relative to facilities in the New York area, the Committee makes the following findings and recommendation:

FINDINGS

The Committee finds:

1. That the New York area, as defined by the Defense Manpower Administration, is an area of current labor surplus, including a surplus of manpower possessing skills necessary to the fulfillment of Government contracts;

2. That there exist in the New York area suitable facilities for the performance of additional government contracts;

3. That in order to accomplish the objectives of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, the public interest dictates the need for the negotiation of available Government contracts at reasonable prices in the New York area, provided that a substantial portion of the work involved in the execution of the contracts will be performed in the New York area, and provided further that contractors in said area will be afforded the opportunity to meet prices obtainable elsewhere;

4. That no price differential for the New York area is considered necessary in order to effectuate the objectives of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, provided that the operations under the notification recommended herein will be reviewed within a reasonable period of time to determine whether the establishment of an appropriate maximum price differential is required in order to effectuate Defense Manpower Policy No. 4 for the New York area;

5. That the textile, apparel, and shoe industries, to the extent that they exist in the New York area, should not be included in the application of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4 in the New York area; after notice to and hearing of interested parties, consideration will be given to separate recommendations applying to the entire textile, apparel, and shoe industries.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends that the Director of Defense Mobilization conclude that it is in the public interest to give preference to the New York area in the placement of contracts in accordance with the Committee's findings, and that the Director so notify the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of the General Services Administration.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION,
ARTHUR S. FLEMMING,
Chairman,
Surplus Manpower Committee.

Approved:

CHARLES E. WILSON,
Director,
Office of Defense Mobilization.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2940; Filed, Mar. 10, 1952; 1:25 p. m.]

[Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, Notification 17]

PLACEMENT OF PROCUREMENT IN THE GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN, AREA

NOTIFICATION TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

The Surplus Manpower Committee, appointed under Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, has reported to the Director of Defense Mobilization its findings and recommendation in the matter of placement of procurement in the Grand Rapids area. The recommendation has been reviewed within the Office of Defense Mobilization to determine its relationship to other policies affecting the procurement for which this Office has responsibility, and no conflicts exist.

The Department of Defense and the General Services Administration are hereby notified that upon full consideration, the Director of Defense Mobilization has concluded that it is in the public interest to give preference to the Grand Rapids area, with the exception of the textile, apparel, and shoe industries located in that area, in the placement of Government contracts, in accordance with the attached findings of the Committee and the provisions of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4. The Department of Defense and the General Services Administration are hereby requested to take the actions specified in paragraph 6 of section III of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4.

Public hearings will be held shortly on the entire textile, apparel, and shoe industries, following which consideration will be given to certifying these industries under the provisions of the Policy.

The Department of Defense and the General Services Administration are requested to submit the first written report of the actions taken under this notification on April 8, 1952, and thereafter each 30 days until further notice.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION,
CHARLES E. WILSON,
Director.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE SURPLUS MANPOWER COMMITTEE CONCERNING THE GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN, AREA UNDER DEFENSE MANPOWER POLICY NO. 4

Under date of February 21, 1952, the Defense Manpower Administration of the Department of Labor certified to this Committee, under Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, the existence of the Grand Rapids area as a surplus labor area under standards established by the Secretary of Labor.

On the basis of information contained in the files of the Committee and furnished by the Department of Labor relative to the manpower situation in the Grand Rapids area, and by the Department of Defense, the National Production Authority, and the Department of Labor relative to facilities in the Grand Rapids area, the Committee makes the following findings and recommendation:

FINDINGS

The Committee finds:

1. That the Grand Rapids area, as defined by the Defense Manpower Administration, is an area of current labor surplus, including a surplus of manpower possessing skills necessary to the fulfillment of Government contracts;

2. That there exist in the Grand Rapids area suitable facilities for the performance of additional government contracts;

3. That in order to accomplish the objectives of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, the public interest dictates the need for the negotiation of available Government contracts at reasonable prices in the Grand Rapids area, provided that a substantial portion of the work involved in the execution of the contracts will be performed in the Grand Rapids area, and provided further that contractors in said area will be afforded the opportunity to meet prices obtainable elsewhere;

4. That no price differential for the Grand Rapids area is considered necessary in order to effectuate the objectives of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, provided that the operations under the notification recommended herein will be reviewed within a reasonable period of time to determine whether the establishment of an appropriate maximum price differential is required in order to effectuate Defense Manpower Policy No. 4 for the Grand Rapids area;

5. That the textile, apparel, and shoe industries, to the extent that they exist in the Grand Rapids area, should not be included in the application of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4 in the Grand Rapids area; after notice to and hearing of interested parties, consideration will be given to separate recommendations applying to the entire textile, apparel, and shoe industries.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends that the Director of Defense Mobilization conclude that it is in the public interest to give preference to the Grand Rapids area in the placement of contracts in accordance with the Committee's findings, and that the Director so notify the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of the General Services Administration.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION,
ARTHUR S. FLEMMING,
Chairman,
Surplus Manpower Committee.

Approved:

CHARLES E. WILSON,
Director,
Office of Defense Mobilization.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2941; Filed, Mar. 10, 1952; 1:25 p. m.]

[RC-35; No. 333]

YUMA, ARIZONA, AREA

DETERMINATION AND CERTIFICATION OF CRITICAL DEFENSE HOUSING AREA

MARCH 11, 1952.

Upon specific data which has been prescribed by and presented to the Secretary of Defense and the Director of Defense Mobilization and on the basis

of other information available in the discharge of their official duties, the undersigned find that the conditions required by section 204 (1) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, exist in the area designated as

Yuma, Arizona, Area. (The area consists of that part of Yuma County, Arizona, lying west of 114 degrees longitude and south of 33 degrees latitude.)

Therefore, pursuant to section 204 (1) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, and Executive Order 10276 of July 31, 1951, the undersigned jointly determine and certify that the aforementioned area is a critical defense housing area.

WILLIAM C. FOSTER,
Acting Secretary of Defense.
C. E. WILSON,
Director of Defense Mobilization.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2986; Filed, Mar. 11, 1952; 12:53 p. m.]

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[File No. 1-1825]

LAMSON CORP. OF DELAWARE

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO STRIKE FROM LISTING AND REGISTRATION, AND OF OPPORTUNITY FOR HEARING

MARCH 7, 1952.

The Boston Stock Exchange, pursuant to section 12 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule X-12D2-1 (b) promulgated thereunder, has made application to strike from listing and registration the 6 Percent Cumulative Prior Preferred Stock, $50 Par Value, originally listed and registered as the 6 Percent Cumulative Preferred Stock, $50 Par Value, of Lamson Corporation of Delaware.

The application alleges that the reasons for striking this security from listing and registration on applicant exchange are as follows:

(1) In May of 1948 the 6 Percent Cumulative Preferred Stock, Par Value $50, of Lamson Corporation of Delaware, was reclassified by the issuer as 6 Percent Cumulative Prior Preferred Stock, Par Value $50 per share.

(2) The Securities and Exchange Commission determined that insofar as the registration provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 are concerned, the change in this security did not constitute a new security with the result that the security continued to be registered on the applicant exchange under the provisions of section 12 of such act.

(3) The applicant exchange asked the issuer to file certain papers as a condition precedent to listing the preferred shares under their changed description.

(4) The issuer informed the exchange, under date of July 23, 1948, in part as follows:

On June 4, the Board of Directors of this company voted to withdraw the Prior Preferred Stock from the Boston Stock Exchange and not to relist it on any exchange, in the belief that the Prior Preferred Stock was not a new issue but merely the old stock renamed.

(5) Pursuant to the foregoing action of the issuer, the applicant exchange never approved the Prior Preferred Stock for its list, and the 6 Percent Cumulative Preferred Stock which had been carried on the list was suspended from trading.

(6) Since the presently outstanding security appears to be registered at the same time that it has not been approved by the applicant exchange for listing, and since the issuer has declined to file an application to withdraw this security from registration, the applicant exchange requests that the foregoing preferred shares be removed from registration.

Upon receipt of a request, prior to April 7, 1952, from any interested person for a hearing in regard to terms to be imposed upon the striking of this security from listing and registration, the Commission will determine whether to set the matter down for hearing. Such request should state briefly the nature of the interest of the person requesting the hearing and the position he proposes to take at the hearing with respect to imposition of terms or conditions. In addition, any interested person may submit his views or any additional facts bearing on this application by means of a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington, D. C. If no one requests a hearing on this matter, this application will be determined by order of the Commission on the basis of the facts stated in the application, and other information contained in the official file of the Commission pertaining to this matter.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2907; Filed, Mar. 12, 1952; 8:45 a. m.]

[File No. 70-2800]

NEW ENGLAND ELECTRIC SYSTEM ET AL.

ORDER AUTHORIZING NOTE ISSUES

MARCH 7, 1952.

In the matter of New England Electric System, Attleboro Steam and Electric Company, Beverly Gas and Electric Company, Gloucester Electric Company, Haverhill Electric Company, Malden Electric Company, Northampton Electric Lighting Company, Norwood Gas Company, Southern Berkshire Power and Electric Company, Weymouth Light and Power Company; File No. 70-2800.

New England Electric System ("NEES"), a registered holding company, and its above-named public utility subsidiary companies, hereinafter individually referred to as "Attleboro", "Beverly", "Gloucester", "Haverhill", "Malden", "Northampton", "Norwood", "Southern Berkshire" and "Weymouth" and collectively referred to as "the borrowing companies", having filed applications-declarations, pursuant to sections 6 (a), 7, 9 (a), 10 and 12 of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 and Rules U-23, U-43 (a) and U-45 (a) thereunder in respect to the following proposed transactions:

The borrowing companies propose to issue to NEES, from time to time but not later than March 31, 1952, unsecured promissory notes in an aggregate face amount up to but not exceeding $5,635,000. Said notes will mature December 1, 1952, and will bear interest at the prime interest rate charged by banks on similar notes at the time said notes are issued to NEES. It is stated in the applications-declarations that at the present time the prime interest rate charged by banks on notes similar to those proposed to be issued is 3 per cent per annum.. It is further stated that if said prime interest rate is in excess of 3¼ per cent at the time any of the proposed notes are to be issued, NEES and the specific borrowing company will file an appropriate amendment to this filing setting forth therein the amount of the proposed note and the proposed rate of interest thereon at least five days prior to the issuance of such note and NEES and the borrowing companies request that unless the Commission notifies it and the borrowing companies to the contrary within said five-day period, the amendment shall become effective at the end of such period. The applications-declarations indicate that the proposed notes may be prepaid, in whole or in part, prior to maturity without payment of a premium.

The following table shows the aggregate maximum amount of promissory notes proposed to be issued by each of the borrowing companies during the period from January 1, 1952 to March 31, 1952:

Company:	*Aggregate amount of notes proposed to be issued to NEES*
Attleboro	$275,000
Beverly	1,875,000
Gloucester	505,000
Haverhill	450,000
Malden	1,000,000
Northampton	175,000
Norwood	50,000
Southern Berkshire	805,000
Weymouth	500,000
	5,635,000

The applications-declarations further state that the proceeds of the notes proposed to be issued are to be used by the borrowing companies to pay presently outstanding notes payable to NEES in the aggregate face amount of $5,210,000. The remainder of the proceeds of the proposed notes in the aggregate face amount of $425,000 is to be used by Attleboro ($75,000), Beverly ($300,000) and Northampton ($50,000) to finance temporarily construction and conversion costs and to reimburse said companies' treasuries for prior construction and conversion costs. Upon the completion of the proposed borrowings, the only interest bearing debt of the borrowing companies will be unsecured promissory notes payable to NEES.

The applications-declarations further state that incidental services in connection with the proposed transactions will be performed at cost by New England Power Service Company, an affiliated

service company, such cost being estimated not to exceed $100 for NEES and each of the borrowing companies, or an aggregate of $1,000.

The applications-declarations further state that no State commission or Federal commission, other than this Commission, has jurisdiction over the proposed transactions.

Notice of the filing of the applications-declarations having been given in the manner and form provided by Rule U-23 of the rules and regulations promulgated under the act, and a hearing not having been requested nor ordered by the Commission within the time specified in said notice; and the Commission finding that the applicable provisions of the act and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder are satisfied, and deeming it appropriate in the public interest and in the interest of investors and consumers that said applications-declarations be granted and permitted to become effective forthwith:

It is ordered, Pursuant to Rule U-23 and the applicable provisions of the act, That said applications-declarations be, and hereby are, granted and permitted to become effective, subject to the terms and conditions prescribed in Rule U-24, and that this order shall become effective upon its issuance.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 52-2909; Filed, Mar. 12, 1952; 8:46 a. m.]

[File No. 70-2802]

WEST PENN ELECTRIC CO. AND WEST PENN POWER CO.

NOTICE OF FILING RELATING TO PROPOSED ISSUANCE AND SALE OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS AT COMPETITIVE BIDDING AND OF ADDITIONAL COMMON STOCK

MARCH 7, 1952.

Notice is hereby given that a joint application-declaration and amendments thereto have been filed with this Commission by The West Penn Electric Company ("Electric"), a registered holding company, and its subsidiary, West Penn Power Company ("Power"), a public utility company and also a registered holding company. Applicants-declarants have designated sections 6, 7, 9, 10, and 12 (d) of the act and Rules U-43, U-44, and U-50 thereunder, as applicable to the proposed transactions which are summarized as follows:

Power proposes to issue and sell, pursuant to the competitive bidding requirements of Rule U-50, $12,000,000 principal amount of __ Percent First Mortgage Bonds, Series O, due 1982. The invitation for bids will provide that each bid shall specify the coupon rate for the bonds, which shall be a multiple of ⅛ percent, and the price to be paid the company, exclusive of accrued interest, which price shall be not less than 100 percent nor more than 102.75 percent of the principal amount of said bonds, plus accrued interest from April 1, 1952.

The bonds will be issued under an Indenture, dated March 1, 1916, between Power and the Equitable Trust Company of New York (now succeeded by The Chase National Bank of the City of New York), as Trustee, as supplemented from time to time, the last supplement being dated October 1, 1949, and to be further supplemented by a Supplemental Indenture to be dated April 1, 1952.

Following the sale of the bonds, Power proposes to issue and sell additional shares of its common stock to its stockholders, including its parent, Electric, which owns approximately 94.6 percent of the common stock of Power, in an amount to produce approximately $8,000,000. Power proposes to offer approximately 5.4 percent of these shares for subscription by the public holders of its outstanding common stock, at a price to be fixed by Power prior to the offering. The filing states that such price will be set at or below the market price for such stock shortly prior to the time the subscription warrants are to be issued. The total number of shares to be issued and the subscription price per share will be supplied by further amendment. The rights of the public common stockholders to subscribe will be evidenced by transferable subscription warrants. The warrants will not entitle the holders thereof to subscribe for fractional shares but the holders may buy additional rights sufficient to enable them to subscribe for whole shares or may sell their rights to acquire fractional shares.

Electric proposes to purchase at the subscription price approximately 94.6 percent of the additional common stock to be issued by Power plus all shares of the additional common stock not subscribed for by the public stockholders. Electric will pledge approximately 94.6 percent of the additional common stock that is issued by Power as additional collateral security with Chemical Bank & Trust Company, Trustee, as required by the Trust Indenture dated September 1, 1949, securing the outstanding 3½ percent Sinking Fund Collateral Trust Bonds of Electric.

The net proceeds from the sale of the bonds and the additional common stock are to be used to retire Power's oustanding bank loans in the amount of $4,500,000 and for construction purposes.

The filing states that Power has applied to the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission for approval of the proposed issuance and sale of bonds and common stock and that the Public Service Commission of Maryland has approved the acquisition of the additional common stock by Electric.

Power estimates that the fees and expenses to be incurred by it in connection with the proposed transactions will be approximately $105,000, including counsel fees of $12,200. Electric estimates that its expenses will be approximately $500.

It is requested that the Commission's order herein become effective upon issuance.

Notice is further given that any interested person may, not later than March 21, 1952, at 12:30 p. m., request the Commission in writing that a hearing be held on such matter, stating the nature of his interest, the reasons for such request and the issues, if any, of fact or law proposed to be controverted, or he may request that he be notified if the Commission should order a hearing thereon. Any such request should be addressed: Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 425 Second Street NW., Washington 25, D. C. At any time after said date, the joint application-declaration as filed or as further amended, may be granted and permitted to become effective as provided in Rule U-23 of the rules and regulations promulgated under the act, or the Commission may exempt such transactions as provided in Rules U-20 and U-100 thereof.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 52-2910; Filed, Mar. 12, 1952; 8:46 a. m.]

[File No. 70-2818]

SOUTH JERSEY GAS CO.

NOTICE REGARDING PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO CHARTER TO PROVIDE FOR CUMULATIVE VOTING AND PRE-EMPTIVE RIGHTS; AND SOLICITATION OF STOCKHOLDERS

MARCH 7, 1952.

Notice is hereby given that a declaration has been filed with the Commission, pursuant to section 7 of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 ("act"), and Rule U-62 promulgated thereunder, by South Jersey Gas Company ("South Jersey"), a subsidiary of The United Corporation, a registered holding company.

Notice is further given that any interested person may, not later than March 19, 1952, at 5:30 p. m., e. s. t., request the Commission in writing that a hearing be held on such matter, stating the nature of his interest, the reasons for such request and the issues, if any, of fact or law raised by said declaration proposed to be controverted, or may request that he be notified if the Commission should order a hearing thereon. Any such request should be addressed: Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 425 Second Street NW., Washington 25, D. C. At any time after March 19, 1952, said declaration, as filed or as amended, may be permitted to become effective as provided in Rule U-23 of the rules and regulations promulgated under the act, or the Commission may exempt such transactions as provided in Rules U-20 (a) and U-100 thereof.

All interested persons are referred to said declaration which is on file in the office of this Commission for a statement of the transactions therein proposed, which are summarized as follows:

South Jersey proposes to adopt amendments to its Certificate of Incorporation to provide for (1) cumulative voting for the election of directors; and (2) pre-emptive rights giving stockholders the right to purchase any new or additional shares of common stock, or securities convertible into common stock, that may be offered by the company, for money, unless such offer be a public offering or

an offering to or through underwriters or investment bankers who shall have agreed promptly to make a public offering of all such shares. Such amendments will be voted on by the stockholders at the annual meeting of stockholders to be held on April 22, 1952. Declarant states that the adoption of these amendments will require the affirmative votes of at least two-thirds in interest of the stockholders. South Jersey proposes to solicit proxies from its stockholders to be used at the annual meeting of stockholders and the solicitation material to be sent to stockholders has been filed as a part of the declaration.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 52-2908; Filed, Mar. 12, 1952; 8:45 a. m.]

[File Nos. 812-728, 812-729, 812-767]

HOME AND FOREIGN SECURITIES CORP. ET AL.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION, STATEMENT OF ISSUES, ORDER FOR HEARING

MARCH 7, 1952.

In the matter of Home and Foreign Securities Corporation, File No. 812-729; Oils & Industries, Inc., File No. 812-728; and Intercontinental Holdings, Ltd., File No. 812-767.

Notice is hereby given that Intercontinental Holdings, Ltd., a Delaware corporation (Intercontinental), a management investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 has made application pursuant to the provisions of section 17 (b) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, requesting an order granting exemption from the provisions of section 17 (a) of the act to permit the issuance of common stock at book value to its parent company, Oils & Industries, Inc. (O & I), in exchange for cash and debentures of National Paper and Type Company (National) and to exchange the debentures thus received at par for an equal par value of Non-Dividend Preference Stock of the applicant held by Intercoast Petroleum Corporation (Intercoast). The cash to be received by Intercontinental would be applied to payment of its bank loan and interest thereon.

On January 31, 1952, the Commission issued its Notice of Applications, Statement of Issues and Order For Hearing in the matter of Home and Foreign Securities Corporation and Oils & Industries, Inc.,[1] which notice set forth the relief requested in those applications and set the date for hearing thereon for February 18, 1952 at 10 a. m. in the offices of the Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington, D. C.

The hearing was duly convened pursuant to notice, and the applicants, represented by counsel, requested an adjournment for a period of 30 days for the purpose of amending the applications. The hearing was adjourned by order of the Trial Examiner subject to notice being given by letter to stockholders of the companies involved, stating the reasons for such adjournment and the terms of the amended applications and, further, subject to the condition that said amended applications would be filed with this Commission on or before March 1, 1952. The amended applications have been filed, together with the application of Intercontinental, referred to above. The corporate relationship of the companies involved at the date of the amended applications is set forth in the following tabulations:

	Percentage of voting securities owned	
	At date of application	Adjusted
Pentson Corp. of New Jersey	(1)	(1)
Home & Foreign Securities Corp.	49.579	49.579
Colonial Trust Co.	52.055	
Oils & Industries, Inc.	64.151	64.151
Colonial Trust Co.	19.550	
Intercoast Petroleum Corp.	52.063	52.063
National Paper & Type Co.	15.681	15.681
Colonial Trust Co.		51.605
Intercontinental Holdings, Ltd.	[2] 53.316	[2] [3] 90.833
National Paper & Type Co.	35.832	35.832
Colonial Travel Bureau, Inc.	70.000	70.000

[1] Controlled 100 percent by Arthur S. Kleeman or members of his family.

[2] In addition Intercoast owns and will own all of the outstanding preferred stock of Intercontinental.

[3] Assuming issuance of 4,239,379 shares of unissued Common Stock at $0.1066 per share, the book value as at Dec. 31, 1951.

The amended applications of O & I and H and F revise the original applications in these proceedings in their entirety. The applications of H and F and O & I as originally filed contemplated the delivery of a portion of the Intercoast stock held by O & I to H and F in exchange for all of the Colonial stock held by H and F and the subsequent offer by H and F and O & I of Intercoast stock to their respective preferred stockholders under exchange plans. Control of Colonial would have been held by O & I.

In the amended applications, the present investments of H and F and O & I in Colonial are proposed to be transferred to National, requiring the latter's use of its credit and cash to preserve the system's investment in the bank.

Disposition of the investment of O & I in Intercoast appears to be intended after the completion of the transactions which are the subject of the instant applications, as the letter which was required to be sent to stockholders indicates, although no definite arrangements have been made.

The system, after the divestment of Intercoast, would have investments concentrated in National and Colonial and Colonial Travel Bureau. Under the present applications H and F requests an order permitting it to transfer its holdings of Colonial Trust Company (Colonial) to National in exchange for debentures of National. O & I's subsidiary, Intercontinental, is concurrently, as stated above, making application for an order permitting it to issue common stock at book value to O & I in exchange for the cash and debentures to be received by O & I upon the transfer of the capital stock of Colonial to National and to exchange the debentures thus received at par for an equal par value of Non-Dividend Preference Stock of Intercontinental held by Intercoast.

According to the application and amended applications, it is proposed that the transactions involved be effected upon the basis of book or face values of the securities to be issued, exchanged or paid as of the last day of the month preceding the date of the Commission's orders requested in these proceedings. Based upon computations as of December 31, 1951, the values of the securities according to the applications are as follows:

	Per share
(a) Book value of Colonial capital stock	$57.79
(b) Book value of Intercontinental common stock	.1066
(c) National debentures	(1)
Intercontinental notes payable	(1)
Intercontinental nondividend preference stock	100.00

[1] Face value.

The applications state that on the foregoing basis the valuation of Colonial would entitle H and F to receive for its 12,822 shares of Colonial $740,983.38 principal amount of National debentures, O & I would be entitled in exchange (based on this valuation) for its 7,820 shares of Colonial to an aggregate of $451,917.80, consisting of $315,917.80 in cash and the balance in National debentures. Intercontinental would issue 4,239,379 shares of its common stock to O & I for the cash and debentures received by O & I.

The application further states that upon consummation of the proposed exchange by H and F and National of the Colonial shares and National debentures, it is proposed that H and F will cause the National debentures to be registered for public offering under the Securities Act of 1933 and thereupon offer such debentures under an exchange offer to the holders of outstanding shares of preferred stock of H and F or distribute said debentures publicly and apply the proceeds of the purchase of said preferred stock. At December 31, 1951, the preferred stock of H and F, which has a claim in liquidation of $55 per share plus cumulative dividends at the annual rate of $3 per share, had an aggregate liquidating claim of $1,906,006, of which $1,046,741 represented dividends in arrears since 1929. The applications filed herein do not specify the nature or basis or timing of such proposed exchange offer or the alternative described in the applications.

According to the application, upon consummation of the exchange by O & I and National of Colonial shares and National debentures and cash, it is proposed that O & I will transfer such National debentures and cash to Intercontinental in exchange for the latter's common stock pursuant to the Intercontinental application filed herein.

It is further contemplated according to the applications that Intercontinental

[1] For details of this Notice and Order for Hearing see Investment Company Act Release No. 1704.

will apply the cash received as a result of the exchange by O & I to the payment in full of its outstanding indebtedness to The First National Bank of Boston and the National debentures acquired to retirement of a like par value of Intercontinental Non-Dividend Preference Stock which is now held by Intercoast pursuant to the Intercontinental application. It is further proposed that Intercontinental would take appropriate corporate action to amend its Certificate of Incorporation, changing the outstanding Non-Dividend Preference Stock to an equal number of shares of a new preferred stock, which action, according to the application, would so change Intercontinental's capital structure to conform to the provisions of the Investment Company Act of 1940 with respect to its outstanding securities.

For a more detailed statement of matters of fact all interested persons are referred to said application and amended applications which are on file in the offices of the Commission at 425 Second Street NW., Washington 25, D. C.

The Division of Corporation Finance has advised the Commission that after an examination of the amended applications and the substituted plan contained therein, and the application filed by Intercontinental, and pursuant to a preliminary investigation conducted in connection therewith, the transactions for which the exemptions are sought appear to be integral parts of an organized over-all plan which has for its purpose the following:

1. Strengthening the position of control of Colonial and of National.

2. The concentration of the investment activities of the investment companies in the international banking and export business.

3. The eventual abandonment of the companies' investment in the oil business, represented by O & I's holdings of Intercoast stock.

4. The eventual liquidation of Intercontinental.

In furtherance of said over-all plan the controlling persons have previously caused O & I to acquire a 15.39 percent interest in National and have caused Intercoast (a producing oil company) to use its cash and credit to acquire 35.24 percent interest in National, resulting in the acquisition of control of that company. Thereafter the controlling persons caused Intercoast to create an investment company, Intercontinental, which company subsequently issued to Intercoast, an affiliated person, common stock and non-voting, non-dividend preference stock in exchange for stock of National held by Intercoast and further caused Intercoast to distribute as a dividend to its stockholders the common stock of Intercontinental which had the effect of giving voting control of Intercontinental to O & I; that immediately thereafter Intercoast was forced to resort to borrowing from Intercontinental funds derived by the latter from its holdings in National thus acquired from Intercoast.

The applications in their present form state that National will acquire Colonial stock from H and F and O & I, utilizing its cash and credit to enable O & I, by additional investment in Intercontinental to place that company in a better condition to be eventually liquidated. While the present applications are silent on the subject, Exhibit L thereto states that it is the proposal of the management to further simplify the corporate structure of the companies through the eventual sale of Intercoast and the redemption, payment or purchase of senior securities. However, the management has stated that these further steps are at the present time impossible to outline since no definite arrangements to that end have been made.

Without prejudice to the specification of additional issues on further examinations of the applications, the transactions already consummated and those proposed, the Division has advised the Commission that it deems the following issues to be raised by the applications and the related proposals:

1. Whether the over-all plan hereinbefore described is consistent with the investment policies stated in the applicants' registration statements under the act and with the general policies of the act.

2. Whether it was consistent with the stated investment policies of O & I to acquire securities of National, which is engaged exclusively in the export business.

3. Whether it was consistent with the policies of the investment companies to cause Intercoast, a producing oil company, to purchase securities of National.

4. Whether the organization of Intercontinental and the issuance of its securities was and is consistent with the investment policies of H and F and O & I as stated in their registration statements filed under the act and with the business purposes of Intercoast.

5. Whether the organization of Intercontinental, the issuance of its outstanding securities and the assumption of long-term debt of Intercoast were properly consummated in the absence of orders of the Commission, exempting those transactions from the provisions of sections 12 (d), 17 (a), 18 (a) (2) and 18 (i) of the act.

6. Whether it is consistent with the stated policies of the investment companies to cause National to acquire substantial holdings in Colonial under the terms set out in the application.

7. Whether the proposed acquisition of Colonial by National is fair and reasonable and involves overreaching on the part of any person concerned.

8. Whether, if the organization of Intercontinental and the issuance of its stock has been effected in contravention of the act, consummation of the transactions proposed in Intercontinental's application would at this time be feasible or permissible.

9. Whether the terms of the proposed transactions recited in the application and amended applications and related proposals and transactions viewed in the light of the foregoing issues, including the consideration to be paid or received are reasonable and fair and does not involve overreaching on the part of any person concerned, and whether such transactions are consistent with the general purposes of the Investment Company Act of 1940 and the stated policies of the applicants.

It appearing to the Commission that said applications present questions of law and fact common to each of said applications and that a hearing on said applications is necessary and appropriate;

It is ordered, That the proceedings on the three applications be and the same are hereby consolidated; and

It is ordered, Pursuant to section 40 (a) of said act that a public hearing on the aforesaid applications be held on March 17, 1952, at 10:00 a. m., e. s. t., Room 193 of the offices of the Securities and Exchange Commission, 425 Second Street NW., Washington 25, D. C.

It is further ordered, That Richard Townsend or any officer or officers of the Commission designated by it for that purpose shall preside at the hearing, and any officer or officers so designated to preside at any such hearing is hereby authorized to exercise all of the powers granted to the Commission under sections 41 and 42 (b) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 and to hearing officers under the Commission's rules of practice.

Notice of such hearing is hereby given to the above-named Home and Foreign Securities Corporation, Oils & Industries, Inc., Intercontinental Holdings, Ltd. and to any other person or persons whose participation in such proceedings may be necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of investors. Any person desiring to be heard in said proceeding should file with the hearing officer or the Secretary of the Commission, on or before March 14, 1952, his application therefor as provided by Rule XVII of the rules of practice of the Commission, setting forth therein any of the above issues of law or fact which he desires to controvert and any additional issues he deems raised by the aforesaid applications.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 52-2906; Filed, Mar. 12, 1952; 8:45 a. m.]

ECONOMIC STABILIZATION AGENCY

Office of Price Stabilization

[Ceiling Price Regulation 7, Section 43, Special Order 1, Amdt. 4]

NORTH STAR WOOLEN MILL CO.

CEILING PRICES AT RETAIL

Statement of considerations. Special Order 1 under section 43, Ceiling Price Regulation 7, established retail ceiling prices for wool blankets manufactured by North Star Woolen Mill Co. and having the brand name "North Star."

This amendment establishes new retail ceiling prices for certain of the applicant's branded articles. It appears that the ceiling prices requested are in line with those already granted and are no higher than the level of ceiling prices under Ceiling Price Regulation 7. The retail ceiling prices are established by

incorporating into the special order the amended application dated February 27, 1952.

Amendatory provisions. Special Order 1 under section 43 of Ceiling Price Regulation 7 is amended in the following respects:

1. In paragraph 1, insert after the date "January 30, 1952," the following date "February 27, 1952."

2. Insert following paragraph 1 now appearing in the special order the following:

The prices listed in the manufacturer's supplemental application dated February 27, 1952, shall become effective on receipt of a copy of the notice for such articles, but in no event later than April 5, 1952.

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective March 7, 1952.

ELLIS ARNALL,
Director of Price Stabilization.

MARCH 7, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2864; Filed, Mar. 7, 1952; 4:54 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 7, Section 43, Special Order 32, Amdt. 1]

ECUADORIAN PANAMA HAT CO., INC.

CEILING PRICES AT RETAIL

Statement of considerations. Special Order 32 under section 43, Ceiling Price Regulation 7, established retail ceiling prices for ladies' and men's Panama hats manufactured by Ecuadorian Panama Hat Co., Inc., and having the brand name "Supernatural."

This amendment establishes new retail ceiling prices for certain of the applicant's branded articles. It appears that the ceiling prices requested are in line with those already granted and are no higher than the level of ceiling prices under Ceiling Price Regulation 7. The retail ceiling prices are established by incorporating into the special order the amended application dated January 8, 1952.

Amendatory provisions. Special Order 32 under section 43 of Ceiling Price Regulation 7 is amended in the following respects:

1. In paragraph 1, after the words "in its application dated April 5, 1951," insert the words "as supplemented and amended by its application dated January 8, 1952."

2. Insert following paragraph 1 now appearing in the special order the following:

The prices listed in the manufacturer's supplemental application dated January 8, 1952 shall become effective on receipt of a copy of the notice for such articles, but in no event later than April 7, 1952.

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective March 7, 1952.

ELLIS ARNALL,
Director of Price Stabilization.

MARCH 7, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2865; Filed, Mar. 7, 1952; 4:55 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 7, Section 43, Special Order 35, Amdt. 1]

RAINFAIR, INC.

CEILING PRICES AT RETAIL

Statement of considerations. Special Order 35 under section 43, Ceiling Price Regulation 7, established retail ceiling prices for rainwear manufactured by Rainfair, Inc., and having the brand name "Rainfair."

This amendment establishes new retail ceiling prices for certain of the applicant's branded articles. It appears that the ceiling prices requested are in line with those already granted and are no higher than the level of ceiling prices under Ceiling Price Regulation 7. The retail ceiling prices are established by incorporating into the special order the amended application dated November 12, 1951, and February 26, 1952.

Amendatory provisions. Special Order 35 under section 43 of Ceiling Price Regulation 7 is amended in the following respects:

1. In paragraph 1, after the words "in its application dated April 2, 1951," insert the words "as supplemented and amended by its applications dated November 12, 1951, and February 26, 1952."

2. Insert following paragraph 1 now appearing in the special order the following:

The prices listed in the manufacturer's supplemental applications dated November 12, 1951, and February 26, 1952, shall become effective on receipt of a copy of the notice for such articles, but in no event later than March 31, 1952.

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective March 7, 1952.

ELLIS ARNALL,
Director of Price Stabilization.

MARCH 7, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2866; Filed, Mar. 7, 1952; 4:55 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 7, Section 43, Special Order 68, Amdt. 3]

WILLIAM HOLLINS & CO., LTD., ET AL.

CEILING PRICES AT RETAIL

Statement of considerations. Special Order 68 under section 43 of Ceiling Price Regulation 7 established ceiling prices for sales at retail of Viyella fabrics manufactured by William Hollins & Company, Ltd., and William Hollins & Company, Inc., having the brand name "Viyella" and men's and boys' sport shirts and men's robes and pajamas manufactured by William Hollins & Company, Inc., having the brand name "Viyella".

It has been brought to the attention of the Director that although William Hollins & Company, Inc. supervises the make, grade, quality and specifications for the men's and boys' sport shirts and men's robes and pajamas, it is not the manufacturer of those articles within the purview of the applicable OPS regulations.

The manufacturers of those articles are licensed by William Hollins & Company, Inc. to manufacture "Viyella" articles and have maintained uniform selling prices at retail. The men's sport shirts having the brand name "Viyella" are manufactured by C. F. Hathaway Co. and Bartlay, Ltd.; men's robes having the brand name "Viyella" are manufactured by Van Baalen Heilbrun & Co., Inc.; men's pajamas having the brand name "Viyella" are manufactured by Knothe Brothers Co., Inc.; and the boys' shirts having the brand name "Viyella" are manufactured by Lubell Brothers, Inc.

William Hollins & Company, Inc., the licensees C. F. Hathaway Company, Bartlay, Ltd., Van Baalen Heilbrun & Co., Inc., Knothe Brothers Co. Inc., and Lubell Brothers, Inc., have applied for a correction of the special order to conform with the methods of operation of such manufacturers.

Therefore this amendment corrects the special order by including the licensees within the coverage of the special order and by limiting the coverage of the order pertaining to William Hollins & Company, Inc., to the fabrics manufactured by that company.

Amendatory provisions. Special Order 68 is amended in the following respects:

1. In paragraph 2 delete the first complete sentence and substitute therefor the following:

2. The following ceiling prices are established for sales by any seller at retail of fabrics manufactured by William Hollins & Company, Inc., having the brand name "Viyella"; men's sport shirts manufactured by C. F. Hathaway Co. and Bratlay, Ltd. having the brand name "Viyella"; men's robes manufactured by Van Baalen Heilbrun & Co., Inc., having the brand name "Viyella"; men's pajamas manufactured by Knothe Brothers Co., Inc. having the brand name "Viyella"; and boys' shirts manufactured by Lubell Brothers, Inc. having the brand name "Viyella" and described in the manufacturers' application dated April 7, 1951, and supplemented and amended by the manufacturers' application dated August 21, 1951, October 22, 1951 and February 1, 1952.

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective March 7, 1952.

ELLIS ARNALL,
Director of Price Stabilization.

MARCH 7, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2867; Filed, Mar. 7, 1952; 4:55 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 7, Section 43, Special Order 70, Amdt. 4]

INTERNATIONAL LATEX CORP.

CEILING PRICES AT RETAIL

Statement of considerations. Special Order 70 under section 43, Ceiling Price Regulation 7, established retail ceiling prices for girdles, infants' needs, pillows, tobacco pouches, swim and shower caps

and gloves manufactured by International Latex Corporation and having the brand name "Playtex."

This amendment establishes new retail ceiling prices for certain of the applicant's branded articles. It appears that the ceiling prices requested are in line with those already granted and are no higher than the level of ceiling prices under Ceiling Price Regulation 7. The retail ceiling prices are established by incorporating into the special order the amended application dated January 28, 1952.

Amendatory provisions. Special Order 70 under section 43 of Ceiling Price Regulation 7 is amended in the following respects:

1. In paragraph 1 (b), insert after the date "October 17, 1951," the following dates "November 26, 1951" and "January 28, 1952."

2. Insert following paragraph 1 now appearing in the special order the following:

The prices listed in the manufacturer's supplemental application dated January 28, 1952, shall become effective on receipt of a copy of the notice for such articles, but in no event later than March 26, 1952.

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective March 7, 1952.

ELLIS ARNALL,
Director of Price Stabilization.

MARCH 7, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2868; Filed, Mar. 7, 1952; 4:55 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 7, Section 43, Special Order 84, Amdt. 2]

GRUEN WATCH CO.

CEILING PRICES AT RETAIL

Statement of considerations. Special Order 84 under section 43, Ceiling Price Regulation 7, established retail ceiling prices for men's and ladies' watches manufactured by The Gruen Watch Company and having the brand name "Gruen".

This amendment establishes new retail ceiling prices for certain of the applicant's branded articles. It appears that the ceiling prices requested are in line with those already granted and are no higher than the level of ceiling prices under Ceiling Price Regulation 7. The retail ceiling prices are established by incorporating into the special order the amended application dated February 18, 1952.

Amendatory provisions. Special Order 84 under section 43 of Ceiling Price Regulation 7 is amended in the following respects:

1. In paragraph 1, insert after the date "August 20, 1951", the following date "February 18, 1952."

2. Insert following paragraph 1 now appearing in the special order the following:

The prices listed in the manufacturer's supplemental application dated February 18, 1952, shall become effective on receipt of a copy of the notice for such articles, but in no event later than April 5, 1952.

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective March 7, 1952.

ELLIS ARNALL,
Director of Price Stabilization.

MARCH 7, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2869; Filed, Mar. 7, 1952; 4:56 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 7, Section 43, Special Order 90, Amdt. 2]

COPELAND & THOMPSON, INC.

CEILING PRICES AT RETAIL

Statement of considerations. Special Order 90 under section 43, Ceiling Price Regulation 7, established retail ceiling prices for imported Spode china and earthenware distributed by Copeland & Thompson, Inc. and having the brand name "Spode."

This amendment establishes new retail ceiling prices for certain of the applicant's branded articles. It appears that the ceiling prices requested are in line with those already granted and are no higher than the level of ceiling prices under Ceiling Price Regulation 7. The retail ceiling prices are established by incorporating into the special order the amended application dated January 24, 1952.

Amendatory provisions. Special Order 90 under section 43 of Ceiling Price Regulation 7 is amended in the following respects:

1. In paragraph 1, after the words "in its application dated April 24, 1951," insert the words "as supplemented and amended by its applications dated July 17, 1951 and January 24, 1952."

2. Insert following paragraph 1 now appearing in the special order the following:

The prices listed in the wholesalers supplemental application dated January 24, 1952 shall become effective on receipt of a copy of the notice for such articles, but in no event later than April 5, 1952.

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective March 7, 1952.

ELLIS ARNALL,
Director of Price Stabilization.

MARCH 7, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2870; Filed, Mar. 7, 1952; 4:56 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 7, Section 43, Special Order 117, Amdt. 1]

MENDEL-DRUCKER, INC.

CEILING PRICES AT RETAIL

Statement of considerations. Special Order 117 under section 43, Ceiling Price Regulation 7, established retail ceiling prices for women's and men's luggage and trunks manufactured by Mendel-Drucker, Inc., and having the brand name "Mendel".

This amendment establishes new retail ceiling prices for certain of the applicant's branded articles. It appears that the ceiling prices requested are in line with those already granted and are no higher than the level of ceiling prices under Ceiling Price Regulation 7. The retail ceiling prices are established by incorporating into the special order the amended application dated February 13, 1952.

Amendatory provisions. Special Order 117 under section 43 of Ceiling Price Regulation 7 is amended in the following respects:

1. In paragraph 1, after the words "in its application dated April 12, 1951," insert the words "as supplemented and amended by its application dated February 13, 1952."

2. Insert following paragraph 1 now appearing in the special order the following:

The prices listed in the manufacturer's supplemental application dated February 13, 1952 shall become effective on receipt of a copy of the notice for such articles, but in no event later than April 5, 1952.

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective March 7, 1952.

ELLIS ARNALL,
Director of Price Stabilization.

MARCH 7, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2871; Filed, Mar. 7, 1952; 4:56 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 7, Section 43, Special Order 145, Amdt. 2]

JOSIAH WEDGWOOD & SONS, INC.

CEILING PRICES AT RETAIL

Statement of considerations. Special Order 145 under section 43, Ceiling Price Regulation 7, established retail ceiling prices for china and glassware manufactured by Josiah Wedgwood & Sons, Inc. and having the brand names "Wedgwood" and "Whelefriars".

This amendment establishes new retail ceiling prices for certain of the applicant's branded articles. It appears that the ceiling prices requested are in line with those already granted and are no higher than the level of ceiling prices under Ceiling Price Regulation 7. The retail ceiling prices are established by incorporating into the special order the amended application dated February 5, 1952.

Amendatory provisions. Special Order 145 under section 43 of Ceiling Price Regulation 7 is amended in the following respects:

1. In paragraph 1, insert after the date "July 19, 1951", the following date "February 5, 1952."

2. Insert following paragraph 1 now appearing in the special order the following:

The prices listed in the manufacturer's supplemental application dated February 5, 1952 shall become effective on receipt of a copy of the notice for such articles, but in no event later than April 4, 1952.

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective March 7, 1952.

ELLIS ARNALL,
Director of Price Stabilization.

MARCH 7, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2872; Filed, Mar. 7, 1952; 4:56 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 7, Section 43, Special Order 200, Amdt. 1]

BUXTON, INC.

CEILING PRICES AT RETAIL

Statement of considerations. Special Order 200 under section 43, Ceiling Price Regulation 7, established retail ceiling prices for men's and women's leather and plastic billfolds, key cases, pass cases, cigarette cases and wallets, and sets of billfolds and key cases manufactured by Buxton, Incorporated and having the brand names "Buxton", "Lady-Buxton", "Orleans", "Key-tainer", "Ascot", "Stitchless", "3-Way", "Card-tainer," "The Thinfold" and "Zippit".

This amendment establishes new retail ceiling prices for certain of the applicant's branded articles. It appears that the ceiling prices requested are in line with those already granted and are no higher than the level of ceiling prices under Ceiling Price Regulation 7. The retail ceiling prices are established by incorporating into the special order the amended application dated November 9, 1951.

Amendatory provisions. Special Order 200 under section 43 of Ceiling Price Regulation 7 is amended in the following respects:

1. In paragraph 1, insert after the date "July 2, 1951", the following date "November 9, 1951."

2. Insert following paragraph 1 now appearing in the special order the following:

The prices listed in the manufacturer's supplemental application dated November 9, 1951 shall become effective on receipt of a copy of the notice for such articles, but in no event later than April 2, 1952.

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective March 7, 1952.

ELLIS ARNALL,
Director of Price Stabilization.

MARCH 7, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2873; Filed, Mar. 7, 1952; 4:57 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 7, Section 43, Special Order 213, Amdt. 2]

ROYAL CHINA, INC.

CEILING PRICES AT RETAIL

Statement of considerations.—Special Order 213 under section 43, Ceiling Price Regulation 7, established retail ceiling prices for dinnerware, manufactured by Royal China, Inc., and having the brand names "Colonial Homestead" and "Bucks County by Royal."

This amendment establishes new retail ceiling prices for certain of the applicant's branded articles. It appears that the ceiling prices requested are in line with those already granted and are no higher than the level of ceiling prices under Ceiling Price Regulation 7. The retail ceiling prices are established by incorporating into the special order the amended application dated October 23, 1951.

This amendment also adds the brand name "Currier & Ives" to the brand names of dinnerware listed in the special order.

Amendatory provisions. Special Order 213 under section 43 of Ceiling Price Regulation 7 is amended in the following respects:

1. In paragraph 1, insert after the date "April 19, 1951" the following date "October 23, 1951."

2. Insert following paragraph 1 now appearing in the special order the following:

"The prices listed in the manufacturer's supplemental application dated October 23, 1951, shall become effective on receipt of a copy of the notice for such articles, but in no event later than April 7, 1952.

3. In paragraph 1, delete the word "and", which precedes the words "Bucks County By Royal" and substitute therefor a comma.

4. In paragraph 1, after the words "Bucks County By Royal", add the words "and, Currier & Ives".

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective March 7, 1952.

ELLIS ARNALL,
Director of Price Stabilization.

MARCH 7, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2874; Filed, Mar. 7, 1952; 4:57 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 7, Section 43, Special Order 221, Amdt. 2]

WOOSTER RUBBER CO.

CEILING PRICES AT RETAIL

Statement of considerations. Special Order 221 under section 43, Ceiling Price Regulation 7, established retail ceiling prices for rubber mats, trays, and rubber car rugs, scrapers, baskets, dust pans, dishes, holders, stoppers, pads, cutting boards, drainers manufactured by The Wooster Rubber Company, and having the brand names "Rubbermaid Kar-Rugs" and "Rubbermaid."

This amendment establishes new retail ceiling prices for certain of the applicant's branded articles. It appears that the ceiling prices requested are in line with those already granted and are no higher than the level of ceiling prices under Ceiling Price Regulation 7. The retail ceiling prices are established by incorporating into the special order the amended application dated December 21, 1951.

This amendment also adds "drainboard mats, bath mats, cleaners and shelf cushions having the brand names "Rubbermaid Kar-Rugs" and "Rubbermaid" to the coverage of the special order.

Amendatory provisions. Special Order 221 under section 43 of Ceiling Price Regulation 7 is amended in the following respects:

1. In paragraph 1, after the words "in its application dated May 7, 1951," insert the words "as supplemented and amended by its application dated December 21, 1951."

2. Insert following paragraph 1 now appearing in the special order the following:

The prices listed in the manufacturer's supplemental application dated December 21, 1951, shall become effective on receipt of a copy of the notice for such articles, but in no event later than April 7, 1952.

3. In paragraph 1 following the word "drainers" add the words "drainboard mats, bath mats, cleaners and shelf cushions."

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective March 7, 1952.

ELLIS ARNALL,
Director of Price Stabilization.

MARCH 7, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2875; Filed, Mar. 7, 1952; 4:57 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 7, Section 43, Special Order 249, Amdt. 2]

HOFFMAN RADIO CORP.

CEILING PRICES AT RETAIL

Statement of considerations. Special Order 249 under section 43, Ceiling Price Regulation 7, established retail ceiling prices for television receivers (table models, consoles, combinations and bases), manufactured by Hoffman Radio Corporation and having the brand name "Hoffman."

This amendment establishes new retail ceiling prices for certain of the applicant's branded articles. It appears that the ceiling prices requested are in line with those already granted and are no higher than the level of ceiling prices under Ceiling Price Regulation 7. The retail ceiling prices are established by incorporating into the special order the amended application dated January 29, 1952.

Amendatory provisions. Special Order 249 under section 43 of Ceiling Price Regulation 7 is amended in the following respects:

1. In paragraph 1 (b), insert after the date "November 2, 1951," the following date "January 29, 1952."

2. Insert following paragraph 1 now appearing in the special order the following:

The prices listed in the manufacturer's supplemental application dated January 29, 1952 shall become effective on receipt of a copy of the notice for such articles, but in no event later than April 5, 1952."

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective March 7, 1952.

ELLIS ARNALL,
Director of Price Stabilization.

MARCH 7, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2877; Filed, Mar. 7, 1952; 4:57 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 7, Section 43, Special Order 225, Amdt. 3]

FORSTMANN WOOLEN CO.

CEILING PRICES AT RETAIL

Statement of considerations. Special Order 225 under section 43, Ceiling Price Regulation 7, established retail ceiling prices for men's hosiery and sweaters manufactured by Forstmann Woolen Co., and having the brand name "Forstmann".

This amendment establishes new retail ceiling prices for certain of the applicant's branded articles. It appears that the ceiling prices requested are in line with those already granted and are no higher than the level of ceiling prices under Ceiling Price Regulation 7. The retail ceiling prices are established by incorporating into the special order the amended application dated February 13, 1952.

Amendatory provisions.—Special Order 225 under section 43 of Ceiling Price Regulation 7 is amended in the following respects:

1. In paragraph 1, after the words "in its application dated July 2, 1951," insert the words "as supplemented and amended by its applications dated September 18, 1951, January 10, 1952, and February 13, 1952."

2. Insert following paragraph 1 now appearing in the special order the following:

The prices listed in the manufacturer's supplemental application dated February 13, 1952 shall become effective on receipt of a copy of the notice for such articles, but in no event later than April 3, 1952.

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective March 7, 1952.

ELLIS ARNALL,
Director of Price Stabilization.

MARCH 7, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2876; Filed, Mar. 7, 1952; 4:57 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 7, Section 43, Special Order 331, Amdt. 2]

RIVAL MFG. CO.

CEILING PRICES AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Statement of considerations. Special Order 331 under section 43, Ceiling Price Regulation 7, established retail and wholesale ceiling prices for housewares-die cast zinc and aluminum juicers and crushers, electric broilers, electric steam irons, can openers, knife-o-mats, jar-o-mats, bean slicer and pea huller manufactured by Rival Manufacturing Co., and having the brand names "Rival", "Knife-O-Mat," "Jar-O-Mat," "Bean Slicer and Pea Huller".

This amendment establishes new retail and wholesale ceiling prices for certain of the applicant's branded articles. It appears that the ceiling prices requested are in line with those already granted and are no higher than the level of ceiling prices under Ceiling Price Regulation 7. The retail and wholesale ceiling prices are established by incorporating into the special order the amended applications dated August 21, 1951, January 9, 1952 and January 16, 1952.

Amendatory provisions. Special Order 331 under section 43 of Ceiling Price Regulation 7 is amended in the following respects:

1. In paragraph 1, after the words "in its application dated July 6, 1951," insert the words "as supplemented and amended by its applications dated August 21, 1951, January 9, 1952, and January 16, 1952."

2. Insert following paragraph 1 now appearing in the special order the following:

The prices listed in the manufacturer's supplemental applications dated January 9, 1952 and January 16, 1952 shall become effective on receipt of a copy of the notice for such articles, but in no event later than April 1, 1952.

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective March 7, 1952.

ELLIS ARNALL,
Director of Price Stabilization.

MARCH 7, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2878; Filed, Mar. 7, 1952; 4:57 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 7, Section 43, Special Order 371, Amdt. 1]

FISCHER & CO., INC.

CEILING PRICES AT RETAIL

Statement of considerations. Special Order 371 under section 43, Ceiling Price Regulation 7, established retail ceiling prices for lingerie, manufactured or distributed by Fischer & Co., Inc., and having the brand name "Heavenly Silk Lingerie by Fischer."

This amendment establishes new retail ceiling prices for certain of the applicant's branded articles. It appears that the ceiling prices requested are in line with those already granted and are no higher than the level of ceiling prices under Ceiling Price Regulation 7. The retail ceiling prices are established by incorporating into the special order the amended applications dated December 6, 1951 and January 16, 1952.

This amendment also adds the brand name "Heavenly Lingerie by Fischer" to the brand name listed in the coverage of the special order.

Amendatory provisions. Special Order 371 under section 43 of Ceiling Price Regulation 7 is amended in the following respects:

1. Paragraph 1, after the words "in the manufacturer's application dated April 30, 1951 (and supplemented and amended in the manufacturer's application, dated June 26, 1951)" insert the following dates December 6, 1951 and January 16, 1952.

2. Insert following paragraph 1 now appearing in the special order the following:

The prices listed in the manufacturer's or distributor's supplemental application dated December 6, 1951 and January 16, 1952, shall become effective on receipt of a copy of the notice for such articles, but in no event later than April 7, 1952.

3. Paragraph 1, after the brand name "Heavenly Silk Lingerie by Fischer" add the brand name "and Heavenly Lingerie by Fischer."

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective March 7, 1952.

ELLIS ARNALL,
Director of Price Stabilization.

MARCH 7, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2879; Filed, Mar. 7, 1952; 4:58 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 7, Section 43, Special Order 424, Amdt. 1]

LIBBEY GLASS, DIVISION OF OWENS-ILLINOIS GLASS CO.

CEILING PRICES AT RETAIL

Statement of considerations. Special Order 424 under section 43, Ceiling Price Regulation 7, established retail ceiling prices for glass tableware manufactured by Libbey Glass, Division of Owen-Illinois Glass Co. and having the brand names "Libbey," and "L."

This amendment establishes new retail ceiling prices for certain of the applicant's branded articles. It appears that the ceiling prices requested are in line with those already granted and are no higher than the level of ceiling prices under Ceiling Price Regulation 7. The retail ceiling prices are established by incorporating into the special order the amended application dated February 8, 1952.

Amendatory provisions. Special Order 424 under section 43 of Ceiling Price Regulation 7 is amended in the following respects:

1. In paragraph 1, insert after the date "June 27, 1951", the following dated "February 8, 1952."

2. Insert following paragraph 1 now appearing in the special order the following:

The prices listed in the manufacturer's supplemental application dated February 8, 1952 shall become effective on receipt of a copy of the notice for such articles, but in no event later than April 3, 1952.

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective March 7, 1952.

ELLIS ARNALL,
Director of Price Stabilization.

MARCH 7, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2880; Filed, Mar. 7, 1952; 4:58 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 7, Section 43, Special Order 442, Amdt. 4]

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORP.

CEILING PRICES AT RETAIL

Statement of considerations. Special Order 442 under section 43, Ceiling Price Regulation 7, established retail ceiling prices for roaster-oven, broiler, time clock, irons, grills, waffle irons, coffee maker, griddles, hot plates, small heaters, warming pads, toaster, grinders and mixers manufactured by Westinghouse

Electric Corporation and having the brand name "Westinghouse."

This amendment establishes new retail ceiling prices for certain of the applicant's branded articles. It appears that the ceiling prices requested are in line with those already granted and are no higher than the level of ceiling prices under Ceiling Price Regulation 7. The retail ceiling prices are established by incorporating into the special order the amended application dated January 7, 1952.

Amendatory provisions. Special Order 442 under section 43 of Ceiling Price Regulation 7 is amended in the following respects:

1. In paragraph 1, insert after the date "September 27, 1951", the following date "January 7, 1952."

2. Insert following paragraph 1 now appearing in the special order the following:

The prices listed in the manufacturer's supplemental application dated January 7, 1952 shall become effective on receipt of a copy of the notice for such articles, but in no event later than April 5, 1952.

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective March 7, 1952.

ELLIS ARNALL,
Director of Price Stabilization.

MARCH 7, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2881; Filed, Mar. 7, 1952; 4:58 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 7, Section 43, Special Order 537, Amdt. 2]

GLENDALE KNITTING CORP.

CEILING PRICES AT RETAIL

Statement of considerations. Special Order 537 under section 43, Ceiling Price Regulation 7, established retail ceiling prices for children's cotton sleepers, dolls and doll suits manufactured by Glendale Knitting Corporation and having the brand name "Nitey Nite".

This amendment establishes new retail ceiling prices for certain of the applicant's branded articles. It appears that the ceiling prices requested are in line with those already granted and are no higher than the level of ceiling prices under Ceiling Price Regulation 7. The retail ceiling prices are established by incorporating into the special order the amended application dated February 22, 1952.

Amendatory provisions. Special Order 537 under section 43 of Ceiling Price Regulation 7 is amended in the following respects:

1. In paragraph 1, insert after the date "December 7, 1951," the following date "February 22, 1952."

2. Insert following paragraph 1 now appearing in the special order the following:

The prices listed in the manufacturer's supplemental application dated February 22, 1952 shall become effective on receipt of a copy of the notice for such articles, but in no event later than April 3, 1952.

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective March 7, 1952.

ELLIS ARNALL,
Director of Price Stabilization.

MARCH 7, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2882; Filed, Mar. 7, 1952; 4:58 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 7, Section 43, Special Order 551, Amdt. 2]

BREARLEY CO.

CEILING PRICES AT RETAIL

Statement of considerations. Special Order 551 under section 43, Ceiling Price Regulation 7, established retail ceiling prices for bathroom scales and baby scales manufactured by The Brearley Company and having the brand name "Counselor."

This amendment establishes new retail ceiling prices for certain of the applicant's branded articles. It appears that the ceiling prices requested are in line with those already granted and are no higher than the level of ceiling prices under Ceiling Price Regulation 7. The retail ceiling prices are established by incorporating into the special order the amended application dated January 31, 1952.

Amendatory provisions. Special Order 551 under section 43 of Ceiling Price Regulation 7 is amended in the following respects:

1. In paragraph 1, after the words "in its application dated April 25, 1951," insert the words "as supplemented and amended by its applications dated October 15, 1951, October 24, 1951 and January 31, 1952."

2. Insert following paragraph 1 now appearing in the special order the following:

The prices listed in the manufacturer's supplemental application dated January 31, 1952 shall become effective on receipt of a copy of the notice for such articles, but in no event later than March 31, 1952.

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective March 7, 1952.

ELLIS ARNALL,
Director of Price Stabilization.

MARCH 7, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2883; Filed, Mar. 7, 1952; 4:58 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 7, Section 43, Special Order 587, Amdt. 3]

SAMUEL KIRK & SON, INC.

CEILING PRICES AT RETAIL

Statement of considerations. The accompanying amendment to Special Order 587 under section 43 of Ceiling Price Regulation 7 modifies the reporting provisions required by orders of this type. The reason that the company prefers to report on a percentage basis rather than a unit basis is because such information is considered as restricted and confidential.

Amendatory provisions. Section 10 of Special Order 587 issued under section 43 of CPR 7 is amended to read as follows:

10. *Sales volume reports.* Within 45 days of the expiration of the first six months period following the effective date of this special order and within 45 days of the expiration of each successive 6 months period, the manufacturer shall file with the Wholesale-Central Pricing Branch, Office of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C., a report setting forth the percentage of total sales of all articles covered by this special order bears to the total sales of all articles covered by the special order which he has delivered in that 6 months period.

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective March 7, 1952.

ELLIS ARNALL,
Director of Price Stabilization.

MARCH 7, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2884; Filed, Mar. 7, 1952; 4:59 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 7, Section 43, Special Order 655, Amdt. 2]

BLUE BELL, INC.

CEILING PRICES AT RETAIL AND WHOLESALE

Statement of considerations. Special Order 655 under section 43, Ceiling Price Regulation 7, established retail and wholesale ceiling prices for men's jeans and jackets, men's and boys' shirts; youths', boys', women's and girls' jeans manufactured by Blue Bell, Inc., and having the brand name "Wranglers."

This amendment establishes new retail and wholesale ceiling prices for certain of the applicant's branded articles. It appears that the ceiling prices requested are in line with those already granted and are no higher than the level of ceiling prices under Ceiling Price Regulation 7. The retail and wholesale ceiling prices are established by incorporating into the special order the amended application dated February 1, 1952.

Amendatory provisions. Special Order 655 under section 43 of Ceiling Price Regulation 7 is amended in the following respects:

1. In paragraph 1, insert after the date "November 29, 1951," the following date "February 1, 1952."

2. Insert following paragraph 1 now appearing in the special order the following:

The prices listed in the manufacturer's supplemental application dated February 1, 1952 shall become effective on receipt of a copy of the notice for such articles, but in no event later than April 5, 1952.

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective March 7, 1952.

ELLIS ARNALL,
Director of Price Stabilization.

MARCH 7, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2885; Filed, Mar. 7, 1952; 4:59 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 7, Section 43, Special Order 708, Amdt. 1]

S. BUCHSBAUM & Co.

CEILING PRICES AT RETAIL

Statement of considerations. Special Order 708 under section 43, Ceiling Price Regulation 7, established retail ceiling prices for men's, women's, and boys' rainwear manufactured by S. Buchsbaum & Co., and having the brand name "Elasti-Glazs."

This amendment establishes new retail ceiling prices for certain of the applicant's branded articles. It appears that the ceiling prices requested are in line with those already granted and are no higher than the level of ceiling prices under Ceiling Price Regulation 7. The retail ceiling prices are established by incorporating into the special order the amended application dated January 11, 1952.

Amendatory provisions. Special Order 708 under section 43 of Ceiling Price Regulation 7 is amended in the following respects:

1. In paragraph 2, after the words "the retail prices listed in your supplier's application" insert the words "dated July 2, 1951, as supplemented and amended by your supplier's applications dated December 7, 1951, and January 11, 1952."

2. Insert following paragraph 2 now appearing in the special order the following:

The prices listed in your supplier's supplemental application dated January 11, 1952 shall become effective on receipt of a copy of the notice for such articles, but in no event later than April 7, 1952.

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective March 7, 1952.

ELLIS ARNALL,
Director of Price Stabilization.

MARCH 7, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2886; Filed, Mar. 7, 1952; 4:59 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 7, Section 43, Special Order 734, Amdt. 1]

NAN BUNTLY, INC.

CEILING PRICES AT RETAIL

Statement of considerations. Special Order 734 under section 43, Ceiling Price Regulation 7, established retail ceiling prices for ladies' lined suits, manufactured by Nan Buntly, Inc., and having the brand name "Nan Buntly",

This amendment establishes new retail ceiling prices for certain of the applicant's branded articles. It appears that the ceiling prices requested are in line with those already granted and are no higher than the level of ceiling prices under Ceiling Price Regulation 7. The retail ceiling prices are established by incorporating into the special order the amended application dated February 15, 1952.

This amendment also deletes the words "lady's lined suit" from paragraph 1, and adds the words "women's suits."

Amendatory provisions. Special Order 734 under Section 43 of Ceiling Price Regulation 7 is amended in the following respects:

1. In paragraph 1, insert after the date "June 11, 1951", the following date "February 15, 1952".

2. Insert following paragraph 1 now appearing in the special order the following:

The prices listed in the manufacturer's supplemental application dated February 15, 1952, shall become effective on receipt of a copy of the notice for such articles, but in no event later than April 1, 1952.

3. In paragraph 1, delete the words "lady's lined suit" and add the words "women's suits" having the brand name "Nan Buntly".

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective March 7, 1952.

ELLIS ARNALL,
Director of Price Stabilization.

MARCH 7, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2887; Filed, Mar. 7, 1952; 4:59 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 7, Section 43, Special Order 743, Amdt. 1]

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., SMALL APPLIANCE DIVISION, CLOCK DEPARTMENT

CEILING PRICES AT RETAIL

Statement of considerations. Special Order 743 under section 43, Ceiling Price Regulation 7, established retail ceiling prices for electric clocks manufactured by General Electric Company, Small Appliance Division, Clock Department and having the brand names "General G-E Electric", "General Electric" or "General Electric Company" interchangeably.

This amendment establishes new retail ceiling prices for certain of the applicant's branded articles. It appears that the ceiling prices requested are in line with those already granted and are no higher than the level of ceiling prices under Ceiling Price Regulation 7. The retail ceiling prices are established by incorporating into the special order the amended application dated February 25, 1952.

Amendatory provisions. Special Order 743 under section 43 of Ceiling Price Regulation 7 is amended in the following respects:

1. In paragraph 1, insert after the date "October 19, 1951", the following date "February 25, 1952."

2. Insert following paragraph 1 now appearing in the special order the following:

The prices listed in the manufacturer's supplemental application dated February 25, 1952, shall become effective on receipt of a copy of the notice for such articles, but in no event later than April 7, 1952.

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective March 7, 1952.

ELLIS ARNALL,
Director of Price Stabilization.

MARCH 7, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2888; Filed, Mar. 7, 1952; 5:00 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 7, Section 43, Special Order 748, Amdt. 1]

RUDOLPH WURLITZER CO.

CEILING PRICES AT RETAIL

Statement of considerations. Special Order 748 under section 43, Ceiling Price Regulation 7, established retail ceiling prices for pianos and benches manufactured by The Rudolph Wurlitzer Company and having the brand name "Wurlitzer."

This amendment establishes new retail ceiling prices for certain of the applicant's branded articles. It appears that the ceiling prices requested are in line with those already granted and are no higher than the level of ceiling prices under Ceiling Price Regulation 7. The retail ceiling prices are established by incorporating into the special order the amended application dated February 13, 1952.

Amendatory provisions. Special Order 748 under section 43 of Ceiling Price Regulation 7 is amended in the following respects:

1. In paragraph 2, after the words "the retail prices listed in your supplier's application" insert the words "dated September 7, 1951, as supplemented and amended by your supplier's application dated February 13, 1952."

2. Insert following paragraph 2 now appearing in the special order the following:

The prices listed in your supplier's supplemental application dated February 13, 1952 shall become effective on receipt of a copy of the notice for such articles, but in no event later than April 5, 1952.

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective March 7, 1952.

ELLIS ARNALL,
Director of Price Stabilization.

MARCH 7, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2889; Filed, Mar. 7, 1952; 5:00 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 7, Section 43, Special Order 760, Amdt. 1]

GEMEX CO.

CEILING PRICES AT RETAIL AND WHOLESALE

Statement of considerations. Special Order 760 under section 43, Ceilng Price Regulation 7, established retail and wholesale ceiling prices for men's and women's watch bracelets and watch straps manufactured by Gemex Company and having the brand name "Gemex".

This amendment establishes new retail and wholesale ceiling prices for certain of the applicant's branded articles. It appears that the ceiling prices requested are in line with those already granted and are no higher than the level of ceiling prices under Ceiling Price Regulation 7. The retail and wholesale ceiling prices are established by incorporating into the special order the amended application dated January 11, 1952.

Amendatory provisions. Special Order 760 under section 43 of Ceiling Price

Regulation 7 is amended in the following respects:

1. In paragraph 1, after the words "in its application dated September 26, 1951," insert the words "as supplemented and amended by its application dated January 11, 1952."

2. Insert following paragraph 1 now appearing in the special order the following:

The prices listed in the Manufacturer's supplemental application dated January 11, 1952 shall become effective on receipt of a copy of the notice for such articles, but in no event later than March 31, 1952.

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective March 7, 1952.

ELLIS ARNALL,
Director of Price Stabilization.

MARCH 7, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2890; Filed, Mar. 7, 1952; 5:00 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 7, Section 43 Special Order 769, Amdt. 1]

TEX TAN OF YOAKUM

CEILING PRICES AT RETAIL

Statement of considerations. Special Order 769 under section 43, Ceiling Price Regulation 7, established retail ceiling prices for men's and boys' belts, manufactured by Tex Tan of Yoakum, and having the brand name "Tex Tan."

This amendment establishes new retail ceiling prices for certain of the applicant's branded articles. It appears that the ceiling prices requested are in line with those already granted and are no higher than the level of ceiling prices under Ceiling Price Regulation 7. The retail ceiling prices are established by incorporating into the special order the amended application dated December 6, 1951.

This amendment also adds leather billfolds, wallets and key cases, having the brand name "Tex Tan" to the articles listed in the special order.

Amendatory provisions. Special Order 769 under section 43 of Ceiling Price Regulation 7 is amended in the following respects:

1. In paragraph 2, after the words "the retail prices listed in your supplier's application filed with the Office of Price Stabilization" insert the words "dated September 6, 1951, as supplemented and amended by your supplier's applications dated December 6, 1951.

2. Insert following paragraph 2 now appearing in the special order the following:

The prices listed in your supplier's supplemental application dated December 6, 1951, shall become effective on receipt of a copy of the notice for such articles, but in no event later than April 1, 1952.

3. In paragraph 1, under articles: add after the words "men's and boys' belts" the words "leather billfolds, wallets and key cases".

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective March 7, 1952.

ELLIS ARNALL,
Director of Price Stabilization.

MARCH 7, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2891; Filed, Mar. 7, 1952; 5:00 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 83, Section 2, Special Order 11, Amdt. 2]

GENERAL MOTORS CORP.

BASIC PRICES AND CHARGES FOR NEW PASSENGER AUTOMOBILES

Statement of considerations. Special Order 11 established a schedule of prices and charges pursuant to section 2 of Ceiling Price Regulation 83 for sellers of new passenger automobiles and factory installed extra equipment manufactured by the General Motors Corporation. Subsequent to the issuance of Special Order 11 the General Motors Corporation has introduced new items of factory installed extra, special and optional equipment on its Oldsmobile and Cadillac new passenger automobiles and wholesale ceiling prices have been approved for these new items. Special Order 11 is, therefore, amended to include charges for the new items of factory installed extra, special and optional equipment.

Special provisions. For the reasons set forth in the statement of considerations and pursuant to section 2 of Ceiling Price Regulation 83, this amendment to Special Order 11 is hereby issued.

1. The following charges for factory installed extra, special and optional equipment are added to the list of extra, special and option equipment contained in paragraph 2 of Special Order 11:

OLDSMOBILE PASSENGER AUTOMOBILES

Autronic eye—automatic headlamp dimmer (all lines or series)	$53.65

CADILLAC PASSENGER AUTOMOBILES

Automatic headlamp control (all lines or series)	$53.36

Effective date. This Amendment 2 to Special Order 11 shall become effective March 12, 1952.

ELLIS ARNALL,
Director of Price Stabilization.

MARCH 12, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-3039; Filed, Mar. 12, 1952; 11:31 a. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 7, Section 43, Special Order 842]

GIBSON, INC.

CEILING PRICES AT RETAIL

Statement of considerations. In accordance with section 43 of Ceiling Price Regulation 7, the applicant named in the accompanying special order, Gibson, Inc., Kalamazoo 13, Michigan, has applied to the Office of Price Stabilization for maximum resale prices for retail sales of certain of its articles. Applicant has submitted the information required under this section and has produced evidence which in the judgment of the Director indicates that the applicant has complied with other stated requirements.

The Director has determined on the basis of information available to him, including the data and certified conclusions of fact submitted by the applicant, that the retail ceiling prices requested and which are established by this special order are no higher than the level of ceiling prices under Ceiling Price Regulation 7.

The special order contains provisions requiring each article to be marked by the applicant with the retail ceiling price established by the accompanying special order. The applicant and intermediate distributors are required to send purchasers of the article a copy of this special order, a notice listing retail ceiling prices for each cost line and, in specified cases, of subsequent amendments of this special order.

The special order also requires applicant to file with the Distribution Branch regular reports setting forth the number of units of each article covered by this special order which applicant has delivered during the reporting period. This requirement conforms with the provisions of section 43, Ceiling Price Regulation 7.

Special provisions. For the reasons set forth in the statement of considerations and pursuant to section 43 of Ceiling Price Regulation 7, this special order is hereby issued.

1. *Ceiling prices.* The ceiling prices for sales at retail of guitars, mandolins, electraharps, banjos, ukeleles, and instrument cases sold through wholesalers and retailers and having the brand name(s) "Gibson" shall be the proposed retail ceiling prices listed by Gibson, Inc., Kalamazoo 13, Michigan, hereinafter referred to as the "applicant" in its application dated November 12, 1951 and filed with the Office of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C. (and supplemented and amended in the manufacturer's applications dated February 6, 1952, and March 3, 1952).

A list of such ceiling prices will be filed by the Office of Price Stabilization with the Federal Register as an appendix to this special order as soon as practicable. On and after the date of receipt of a copy of this special order, with notice of prices annexed, but in no event later than May 7, 1952, no seller at retail may offer or sell any article covered by this special order at a price higher than the ceiling price established by this special order. Sales may be made, of course, at less than the ceiling prices.

2. *Marketing and tagging.* On and after May 7, 1952, Gibson, Inc. must mark each article for which a ceiling price has been established in paragraph 1 of this special order with the retail ceiling price under this special order or attach to the article a label, tag, or ticket stating the retail ceiling price. This mark or statement must be in the following form:

OPS—Sec. 43—CPR 7
Price $_____

On and after June 6, 1952, no retailer may offer or sell the article unless it is

marked or tagged in the form stated above. Prior to June 6, 1952, unless the article is marked or tagged in this form, the retailer shall comply with the marking, tagging and posting provisions of the regulation which would apply in the absence of this special order.

Upon issuance of any amendment to this special order which either adds an article to those already listed in the application or changes the retail ceiling price of a listed article, the applicant named in this special order must comply as to each such article with the preticketing requirements of this paragraph within 30 days after the effective date of the amendment. After 60 days from the effective date, no retailer may offer or sell the article unless it is ticketed in accordance with the requirements of this paragraph. Prior to the expiration of the sixty-day period, unless the article is so ticketed, the retailer must comply with the marking, tagging, and posting provisions of the regulation which would apply in the absence of this special order.

3. *Notification to resellers*—(a) *Notices to be given by applicant.* (1) After receipt of this special order, a copy of this special order and the notice described below shall be sent by the applicant to each purchaser for resale on or before the date of the first delivery of any article covered in paragraph 1 of this special order.

(2) Within fifteen days after the effective date of this special order, the applicant shall send a copy of this special order and the notice described below to each purchaser for resale to whom within two months immediately prior to the receipt of this special order the applicant had delivered any article covered by paragraph 1 of this special order.

(3) The applicant must notify each purchaser for resale of any amendment to this special order in the same manner, annexing to the amendment an appropriate notice as described below.

(4) The applicant shall annex to this special order or amendment a notice listing the style or lot number, name, or other description of each item covered by this special order or amendment and its corresponding retail ceiling price. The notice shall be in substantially the following form:

(Column 1)	(Column 2)
Item (style or lot number or other description)	Retailer's ceiling price for articles listed in column 1
.....	$.....

(5) Within 15 days after the effective date of this special order or any amendment thereto, two copies of the ceiling price notice above described must be filed by the applicant with the Distribution Branch, Consumer Soft Goods Division, Office of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C.

(6) The applicant must supply each purchaser for resale other than a retailer with sufficient copies of this special order, amendment and notices to permit such purchasers for resale to comply with the notification requirements of this special order.

(b) *Notices to be given by purchasers for resale (other than retailers).* (1) A copy of this special order, together with the annexed notice of ceiling prices described in subparagraph (a)(4) of this section, shall be sent by each purchaser for resale (other than retailers) to each of his purchasers on or before the date of the first delivery after receipt of a copy of this special order.

(2) Within 15 days of receipt of this special order and the annexed notice, each purchaser for resale (other than retailers) shall send a copy of the order and notice to each of his purchasers to whom, within two months prior to receipt of this special order, his records indicate he had delivered any article covered by paragraph 1 of this special order.

(3) Each purchaser for resale (other than retailers) must notify each purchaser of any amendment to this special order in the same manner, annexing to the amendment an appropriate notice as described above.

4. *Reports.* Withing 45 days of the expiration of the first six-month period following the effective date of this special order and within 45 days of the expiration of each successive six-month period, the applicant shall file with the Distribution Branch, Consumer Soft Goods Division, Office of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C., a report setting forth the number of units of each article covered by this special order which he has delivered in that six-month period.

5. *Other regulations affected.* The provisions of this special order establish the ceiling price for sales at retail of the articles covered by it, regardless of whether the retailer is otherwise subject to Ceiling Price Regulation 7 or any other regulation.

6. *Revocation.* This special order or any provisions thereof may be revoked, suspended, or amended by the Director of Price Stabilization at any time.

7. *Applicability.* The provisions of this special order are applicable in the United States and the District of Columbia.

Effective date. This special order shall become effective March 8, 1952.

ELLIS ARNALL,
Director of Price Stabilization.

MARCH 7, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2892; Filed, Mar. 7, 1952; 5:00 p. m.]